The Weather
Today—Considerable cloudiness and windy. Colder tonight. Yesterday—High, 35; low, 24.

The Washington Post

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36-Billion U. S. Budget Cuts Public Debt

Steel Chiefs Must Accept Truman Plan, Murray Says

Strike of 750,000 To Continue Until They Do, He Warns; No New Peace Moves

BULLETIN
By the United Press

The Administration last night began drafting legal procedure for seizure of struck packinghouses to avert a national meat famine and kill off revived black markets.

Seizure is expected within 48 hours or as soon as the Administration can complete details of a plan to grant price increases under the stabilization policy which will allow striking workers to return for higher wages in the Government-operated plants.

By the Associated Press

Steel—lifeblood of American industry—wa shut off yesterday to a Nation engaged in a gigantic reconversion effort and no indications of early settlement were sighted.

CIO President Philip Murray, who called his 750,000 steelworkers out in some 1300 plants in 29 States, asserted the strike would go on until the steel industry "accepts the decision of the President of the United States."

Murray's statement brought no reply from steel industry heads that they were willing to increase their 15-cents-an-hour increase offer, and in Washington White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said no immediate action by the Government was contemplated.

Could Apply Heavy Brake

Meanwhile, President Truman, whose proposal for an 18½-cent hourly boost in the steel industry was accepted by the union and rejected by the U. S. Steel Corp., said in a message to Congress that continued strikes could apply a "heavy brake" to reconversion.

Mr. Truman called for higher pay and lower prices and legislation to ban strikes pending fact-finding studies of labor disputes.

The President also discussed the steel strike with congressional leaders and with members of his steel fact-finding board during the day.

The steel strike got off to an orderly start with no reports of violence. Pickets carrying such signs as "we want a fair deal not a fairless deal," paraded in Pennsylvania where 300,000 are on strike. Another 92,000 were idle in the big Illinois-Indiana steel centers in the Chicago region.

Handful of Plants Open

Only a handful of small plants—some of which signed CIO agreements and others employing members of an independent union—continued operations.

The possibility of a break in the meat industry stalemate came when a high administration official who declined to be quoted said he was recommending Government seizure of strike-bound packing plants.

He said he did not see how seizure could be avoided as a means of ending a six-day strike of 263,000 CIO and AFL packinghouse workers which has reduced meat supplies near the vanishing point in many cities.

A presidential fact-finding board will open hearings on the meat wage controversy in Chicago today.

The Civilian Production Administration, girding for a possible long shutdown in steel production, arranged to suspend all civilian and military priorities for steel in a move to protect emergency needs.

CPA Chief John D. Small predicted factories which need steel would start closing "one after another" in two or three weeks.

Two additional walkouts besides

See STEEL, Page 10, Column 1

MEET THE AUTHORS!

Louis Bromfield
Margaret Landon
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

at

The Washington Post sponsored Book and Author Luncheon, Hotel Statler — Congressional Room—1:00 P.M., Wednesday, January 30.

Tickets on sale now—Brentano's main and branch stores, Ballantyne's, White Bookshop, Kann's Book Dept., Woodward & Lothrop Subscription Counter.

The President and the Crisis

TWENTY-FOUR hours have gone by since the steel plants of this country closed down. Steel is the heart of our industrial system. The heart has now stopped beating, and the entire economy is fast running down. The people seem condemned to watch a knockdown and dragout fight between labor and management. They must stand by and see the Nation lapse into a state of paralysis.

For weeks they have heard the spokesmen of both sides say their say interminably. It is now time for the public to take the platform. *The Post* thinks it would be shrinking its public responsibilities if it failed to proffer its own ideas about the grave crisis confronting our country.

The effect on reconversion is immediate. Reconversion is stalled. After eight months of hard work and skillful deployment by labor and management, the goal was actually in sight. We were 90 per cent reconverted. Then silence fell on the automotive, meat and electrical industries. Steel joins them to make the standstill of our industry complete.

IT is a criminal setback, and seems like a conspiracy. But no good will come out of name-calling. Men on both sides are acting according to their convictions. There may be exceptions, but we prefer to think of the combatants as good Americans, all animated in the final analysis by a desire to serve the public. The fact remains that, because of inability to agree, they have thrown their hands in. When labor and management in our major industries quit, a crisis is created. We are in a crisis, not a conspiracy.

From this crisis we shall all suffer. The veteran coming back into our civilian life will be hurt. The prostrate world, looking to the United States for a lead in the work as well as the ways of peace, will lose heart.

The drift back of spreading inactivity must be arrested. This the people demand in self-preservation. But they have no preventive power. Only the President of the United States can act in their united name.

The Post assumes that President Truman is *not* quitting.

The President has been damned for stepping into the picture at all. It is said that he ought to let the combatants slug it out. This was sound advice when industrial struggles were minor ripples on our community and our international life. But no such advice is tenable when this fight could conceivably hold up the activity of the entire industrial world.

Those who criticize the President for his intervention would have been the first to criticize him for nonintervention. For he had to intervene. The maintenance of the war powers of his office testifies to the fact that we are still in an emergency. This peace emergency calls just as much for Presidential responsibility as did the war emergency.

WE do not suggest that the President should be panicked into hasty steps. But the Nation cannot stew in the present mess much longer without inviting an irremediable disaster. He must bring before him the men who in fact guide our industrial destinies. It is now seen to have been foolish to allow negotiations to go on between representative labor and management which was not equally representative. Labor as a whole was talking to men who had no mandate from the whole industry.

In the steel fight the President seems to have thought Mr. Benjamin Fairless was the decisive voice in the steel industry. It turns out he was mistaken. Let him ask the actual leaders of the steel industry to come to the White House.

Let him go further and ask the real leaders in the other major industries to talk things over.

A national crisis requires a national solution. The heart of our current troubles lies in the absence of a wage-price policy for reconversion. Steel could set the pattern. It has set the pattern before in every great change in our economic history. But in this instance the others may want to have their say along with steel. What makes steel and the others backward is the effort to keep wages and prices in separate compartments. It has never been done before. It does not make sense. Both have got to be squared.

WHAT has happened is simply a breakdown in commonsense. Commonsense requires that we speed up reconversion. Reconversion means civilian goods. It follows that reconversion is the only way to beat inflation—to stop prices from spiralling, to prevent value from being drained out of our dollars. When this country is reconverted, other countries will have a chance to follow.

The setback can be retrieved by some such action as we have suggested. But every day's delay makes a meeting of minds more difficult. It thrusts the country and the world deeper into economic and social tribulation. In the President's hands is the last peaceful remedy, and no American, anxious for his own and the country's welfare, will deny him the right to invoke it. Mr. Truman would be in default to his own Presidential obligations in this national and international emergency if he balked at it.

Murray Sees Plot to Destroy Labor Unions

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 (INS).—CIO President Philip Murray tonight accused big business of deliberately hatching an "evil conspiracy" to provoke strikes and economic chaos.

Murray, who is leading the Nation-wide steel strike, made this charge in a radio address over American Broadcasting Co. He said:

"American industry fattened with war profits, guaranteed a high level of profits through special tax rebates under laws written at their behest, have deliberately set out to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos and mulct the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation.

Sees Threat to Bargaining

"They are determined to eliminate, if they possibly can, true collective bargaining between management and labor unions.

"They are hell-bent to place themselves above all laws and rules of equity and justice."

Murray told his radio audience that the Nation tonight is facing "a very serious crisis."

He cited the fact that hundreds of thousands of American workers are on strike in steel, automobile, electrical manufacturing and meat packing industries.

Referring to the steel strike, Murray point ' out that the steel

See LABOR, Page 10, Column 1

Distillers Grain Ordered Cut By 25 Per Cent

By John W. Ball
Post Staff Writer

Liquor distillers were ordered yesterday to reduce the amount of grain used for the manufacture of distilled spirits—chiefly whisky and alcohol—by 25 per cent February 1.

The order was a direct outgrowth of the packinghouse strike.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson pointed out that not only is the packinghouse strike restricting the meat supply of the Nation, but also is seriously reducing grain supply. It was to make up part of the loss in grain supply that the restrictive order on liquor making was issued.

Feed Is Required

To feed livestock that would have been slaughtred under normal conditions at this time of the year in the plants closed by the strike, the secretary pointed out, will require 1,560,000 bushels of corn, 1810 tons of hay and 9100 tons of concentrated feed (cottonseed oil and similar prepared feeds) each week. The amount of feed thus wasted will increase weekly, to feed the ever-increasing amount of livestocks backed up from the packinghouse by the strike.

The order reduces the number of days' mashing capacity for February to 7½; it was raised on December 1 from that figure to 10.

See GRAIN, Page 10, Column 3

Russia Asks UNO to Study Greek Crisis

Ukraine Requests Indonesian Dispute Go Before Council; Atom Control Backed

By John A. Parris

London, Jan. 21 (AP).—Russia asked the United Nations Security Council tonight to consider the troubled situation in Greece, and the Soviet Ukraine requested that the Indonesian situation also be placed before the council.

Thus two fresh international disputes, in addition to the complaint lodged earlier by Iran against Russia, confronted the Security Council—set up only last week as the United Nations organ empowered to keep the world's peace by force, if necessary.

Back Atom Control

Earlier, the political and security committee of the United Nations assembly approved establishment of a special commission to devise controls for atomic energy, shortly after a United States delegate made it clear that secrets of America's atom bomb technique would be protected.

Both the Greek and Indonesian disputes, like the Russo-Iranian rift, involve members of the 11-nation security council.

Great Britain has taken a hand in Greek affairs and British forces are being used in Java, where native Indonesians proclaimed a republic in defiance of Dutch claims to sovereignty.

Britain and Russia are permanent members of the Security Council, each with a veto power. Netherlands is not a permanent member and lacks power of veto.

Russia, in a letter to Gladwyn Jebb, executive secretary of the United Nations Organization, said:

"Maintenance of British troops in Greece after the end of the war cannot now be explained by the necessity for protecting the communications of British troops in defeated countries.

"Maintenance of British troops in Greece has become a means of pressure on the internal situation in the country, which is not seldom used by reactionary elements against democratic forces of a country."

Called Peace Threat

The Ukrainians, on instructions of their government, drew the Security Council's attention to the Indonesian situation by stating:

"In the opinion of the Ukrainian government, this situation creates a state of threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"As is known in that country (Indonesia) several months of military actions directed against the local population have been waged in which British forces as well as the Japanese enemy armed forces are taking part."

In the earlier action on the atom bomb, the Political and Security Committee, under major-power pressure for quick legislation, overrode a lone Philippine protest against "railroading" tactics and it seemed likely tonight that the atomic energy body would be constituted by midweek.

Can Recommend Only

United States Senator Tom Connally, U. S. delegate and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, told the committee that the proposed commission could not make any country yield any atomic secret or take any other action. He explained that the commission would be able only to make recommendations.

The atom development came as two governments prominent in the birth of the United Nations, the French and Iranian, fell over the weekend, creating new problems for the infant organization.

The resignation of General de Gaulle as head of the French government was seen in some sections of the French delegation as possibly meaning a complete reversal of foreign policy with a closer alignment with Russia on issues before the UNO.

While France stood without a settled government, Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand demand-

See UNO, Page 10, Column 6

Public Vote Pledge Cancels Threat Of Transit Strike

New York, Jan. 21 (AP).—City Councilman Michael J. Quill, international president of the Transport Workers Union (CIO), said late today there would be no strike of employes of the city-owned transit system.

Quill made the announcement after Mayor William O'Dwyer told reporters any proposal to sell the city-owned power plants—a plan objected to by Quill—would have to be submitted to a public referendum.

Quill had said a strike of the city's 32,000 transit workers would be called unless the proposed sale was submitted to referendum.

Congress Gets 18½ Million D.C. Program

1947 Expenditures Set at 81½ Million; Postwar Building Establishes Record

By James E. Chinn
Post Staff Writer

A large-scale 18½-million-dollar postwar public works program for the District was recommended to Congress yesterday in the 1947 budget.

Altogether, $81,505,000 was sought to meet the District's expenses in the fiscal year beginning July 1—an unprecedented budget that will virtually empty the municipal treasury and make imminent higher taxes in the years to come.

15 Millions More

By comparison, the estimates exceed appropriations for the current fiscal year by 15 million dollars. Despite its record-breaking size, the budget is regarded as "balanced"—increased taxes were staved off for another year by a 10-million-dollar war-accumulated reserve which was nearly wiped out in the balancing process.

Congress was bluntly warned, however, that higher taxes and possibly increased water rates are in the offing if the District is to continue "solvent." Said the Budget Bureau:

"Impending pay increases, additional school and branch library construction, future expansion of the health and welfare programs, and the possibility of the District being required to reimburse the Federal Government for its share in future capital improvements such as the Federal Courts Building, replacement of the general medical building at Freedmen's Hospital, and acquisition of additional parkway and playground land in the District of Columbia, all point to the need of augmenting the District's general fund, if it is to continue solvent.

Must Find Revenue

"The 1947 highway fund program, while in excess of current revenues, contemplates the use of previously accumulated surpluses to pay for the proposed capital outlay items. The 1947 water fund program constitutes the beginning of a major improvement program that will continue for many years. This program will be paid for the first year out of available surpluses, current revenues, and the sale of water fund investment securities. Thereafter, new sources of revenue must be found to continue the program as planned."

(Editor's Note: A committee of District officials is now exploring various potential sources of tax revenue.)

The budget bureau pictured the ever mounting operating expenses of the municipal government as sharing with new construction the responsibility for the record shattering $81,500,000 budget. Aside from inflated pay rolls resulting from the last general wage increase, a total of $1,759,000 is set up for 932 new positions, more than one half of them in the Health Department.

Blueprinted as a step toward catching up on the backlog of vitally needed public improvements sidetracked because of the war, the budget scattered the projects throughout the municipal services. Public schools and welfare institutions fared far better than the rest.

Allocations Outlined

Broken down, the allocations for major public works are:

1. Additional school facilities, $3,790,000.
2. Improvements in welfare and juvenile correctional service, $1,606,00.
3. Extension and improvements of the public library system, $577,000.
4. Health Department improve-

See DISTRICT, Page 10, Column 5

Fly 8000 Miles for Operation

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

STRICKEN BABY—Two-month-old Cherylene Robinson yawns as she and her mother, Mrs. Robert J. Robinson, war-bride of a former sailor from Virgil, Kans., arrive at Oakland, Calif., from Australia. The baby was flown 8000 miles by Army and Navy planes for a delicate cranial operation, necessary to save the child's life

Lord Halifax To Resign Post As Ambassador

Baron Kerr Likely Successor as British Embassy Head Here

London, Jan. 21 (INS).—A British Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that Lord Halifax will resign shortly as Ambassador to Washington.

It was believed his probable successor will be Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, who was made a baron tonight by King George VI.

Rumors that Halifax intended to resign have been circulating for some time.

He was represented as having made up his mind to do so even if there had been no change in the government, since he regarded his assignment to Washington as a wartime job only.

(At the British Embassy in Washington, a spokesman said there was no information on the London report. Halifax was said to be remaining in the embassy because of a severe cold.)

Closed Fire Door Halts Two-Alarm Paint Oil Blaze

A closed firedoor halted a roaring oil fire at the American Paint Products Co., 1112 O st. se., late yesterday afternoon after six engine companies had responded to two alarms.

Overheated oil which ignited started the fire in the varnish room of the one-story brick wholesale-retail warehouse. Flames spread outside to oil and resin drums, some of which exploded, but no one was injured.

The closed firedoor which separated the varnish room from the larger part of the warehouse prevented the quick spread of flames, firemen said.

S. Littman, owner, estimated damage at about $1000.

Home Front Collapse

2 Servicemen Ask Divorces, Claiming Wives 'Cheated'

Two servicemen asked District Court yesterday for freedom from wives they claim had cheated on them while they were overseas.

In the first case, Paul John Maxwell, a sailor, of 1511 Roesdale ave. ne., requested a divorce from his wife, Billie Evelyn of Daytona Beach, Fla., whom he was with only seven days after theird wedding in September, 1944, before he was ordered to the South Pacific.

Maxwell said in his divorce suit that he returned home for the first time New Year's Day only to be informed by friends that his wife left home less than two weeks after he had departed for battle against the Japs, and that she is now living "in open and notorious adultery" with another man.

The sailor named as co-respondent Thomas J. Smith, also of Daytona, and claimed Mrs. Maxwell is about to have a child.

In the second suit, Pfc. Thomas J. Caviness, Negro, 22, of 950 Westminister st., nw., who is still being treated for leg wounds received overseas, filed for a divorce from Beatrice Caviness, Negro, 21, of Harwood, Md.

Caviness said his wife and he lived together contentedly since their marriage in April, 1943, and that he was ordered oyerseas with the Air Forces in November, 1943.

Upon returning this month he found his wife had given birth last February to a baby boy whose father is "unknown," according to the suit. Attorney Wesley S. Williams said Caviness plans to return to school when he is discharged from service.

Filibusterers Win Recess in FEPC Battle

Proponents Postpone Continuous Sessions, At Least Temporarily

By the United Press

Southern Democrats filibustering the administration's Fair Employment Practices Committee bill won a partial victory in the Senate last night when proponents postponed—at least temporarily—plans to call for "continuous sessions" until the bill is acted on.

After prolonged and bitter debate on the FEPC bill and a lot of extraneous matters, Sen. Richard E. Russell (D., Ga.), angrily censured supporters for attempting to "inflame the people" on the issue.

Demands Cooling-Off Recess

He demanded that the Senate recess until today so that tempers could cool and the bill be discussed on its merits.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), sponsor of the legislation who claims enough votes to keep the chamber in continuous session until the Southerners give up, objected and Russell shouted:

"All right, let's have it out."

He then demanded a quorum call. A roll call failed to produce a quorum and Sen. oJseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), asked the sergeant-at-arms to round up absent members.

Russell then demanded that the question be put to a vote. It was passed and the sergeant-at-arms rounded up enough to raise the total present to 57—8 more than a quorum.

Passed by Voice Vote

Russell renewed his request for adjournment and Chavez, after consulting Republican Leader Wallace H. White, jr., (Me.) who consulted the clock, decided to forego a night session for last night at least. He moved a recess until noon today and it passed on a voice vote.

The fireworks exploded after Southerners had been given a welcome respite in their marathon oratory while Senate clerks read President Truman's long message on the budget and state of the union. Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), an opposition leader, protested at one point that the clerk was reading too fast. Senator Olin D. Johnston, (D., S. C.) objected that he was skipping sections.

Reading of the message ended at 3:25 p. m.—3 hours and 19 minutes after the opening paragraph. Russell then got things going again by asking for a quorum call.

Gandhi Arrives In Southern India

Madras, India, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—Mohandas K. Gandhi arrived in the vicinity of Madras tonight on his first visit to southern India in seven years, disembarking from his special train 10 miles outside the city to avoid mobs of admirers.

Rep. Clare Booth Luce In Florida for Rest

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) has gone to Florida for a week or 10 days of rest, her office said yesterday. Mrs. Luce was advised by doctors to take the trip because of a heavy cold that threatened to develop into influenza.

Full Approval Of Legislative Aims Asked By Truman

Estimated Receipts And Expenditures Reduce '47 Deficit To $4,347,000,000

(Partial Text on Page 2)

By Robert C. Albright
Post Staff Writer

President Truman yesterday laid his full legislative program right back on the doorstep of Congress, together with a precedent-smashing $35,860,000,000 budget making the first slash in the public debt in 17 years.

Into one, exhaustive 25,000-word message, the President packed nearly three score "state of the Union" recommendations and his budget for the next fiscal year. Little if any of the proposed legislation was new.

For the first time in budget history, he included estimates for legislation still unenacted—much of it already bogged down in Congress. In effect, he put a "cost tag" on his program for the first time, in answer to the congressional query: "Where are you going to get the money?"

Big Items Omitted, Taft Says

Congress, slow in hearing details from droning reading clerks, divided almost party-wise on the message. Conservative Democrats mostly hailed the budget-balancing outlook, ignoring the reiterated call for controversial legislation.

But Republicans, led by Senator Robert A. Taft (Ohio), tore into the increases for every peacetime department, and challenged the President's deficit-paring estimate, charging large, known items of expenditure were deliberately omitted.

In the sparsely-attended Senate, Southern Democrats demanded slow reading of the message, using it as a time-consuming filibuster weapon against FEPC. Senate reading time: Three hours and 20 minutes. With times out for quorum calls, House reading continued for nearly three hours.

Reflects Concern Over Strikes

Concern over strikes and inflation was reflected throughout the message, but the President nonetheless forecast "generally favorable business conditions" for the 12 months starting July 1.

Advising "boldness in setting our sights," he again fixed a goal of full production and full employment, which he said would mean an output of lower cost goods by higher paid workers:

"Our basic objective—toward which all others lead—is to improve the welfare of the American people."

He closed with a plea for tolerance, warning that the "voices of disunity . . . beginning to cry aloud again . . . must not prevail."

Hopes For Balance Next Year

The proposed budget came so close to balance that the President expressed the hope that next year Federal income will offset outgo. In addition, the longest Presidential message on record:

1. Set expenditures at $35,860,000,000, only $4,347,000,000 above estimated income. Roughly three and a half billion of the difference was allocated to international and domestic programs not yet enacted by Congress.

2. This excess of expenditures would be covered entirely by deductions from the Treasury cash

See TRUMAN, Page 10, Column 3

Stocks Off 1 to 6 On Labor Disputes, New Cash Ruling

New York, Jan. 21 (AP).—Stocks retreated $1 to $6 a share in today's market, sharpest decline for more than a month, with bearishness accentuated by the steel strike and other labor disputes threatening reconversion prosperity.

Dealings dwindled appreciably as the 100 per cent margin ruling of the Federal Reserve Board became effective today.

Some support appeared in the final hour and extreme losses were reduced. The President's message to Congress apparently provided few speculative or investment incentives. Bonds and grain futures dipped but cotton rallied.

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Partial Text of President's Union and Budget Message

Following is a partial text of the President's message on the state of the Union and the Budget:

To the Congress of the United States:

A QUARTER century ago the Congress decided that it could no longer consider the financial programs of the various departments on a piecemeal basis. Instead it has called on the President to present a comprehensive executive budget. The Congress has shown its satisfaction with that method by extending the budget system and tightening its controls . . .

At the same time it is clear that the budgetary program and the general program of the Government are actually inseparable. The President bears the responsibility for recommending to the Congress a comprehensive set of proposals on all Government activities and their financing. In formulating policies, as in preparing budgetary estimates, the Natioin and the Congress have the right to expect the President to adjust and coordinate the views of the various departments and agencies to form a unified program. And that program requires consideration in connection with the budget, which is the annual work program of the Government.

Since our program for this peroid which combines war liquiidation with reconversion to a peacetime economy are inevitably large and numerous it is imperative that they be planned and executed with the utmost efficiency and the utmost economy. We have cut the war program to the maximum extent consistent with national security. We have held our peacetime programs to the level necessary to our national well-being and the attainment of our postwar objectives. Where increased programs have been recommended the increases have been held as low as is consistent with these goals. I can further assure the Congress of the necessity of these programs. I can further assure the Congress that the program as a whole is well within our capacity to finance it. All the programs I have recommended for action are included iin the budget figures.

For these reasons I have chosen to combine the customary message on the State of the Union with the annual budget message, and to include in the budget not only estimates for functions authorized by the Congress but also for those which I recommend for its action . . .

With the growing responsibility of modern government to foster economic expansion and to promote conditions that assure full and steady employment opportunities, it has become necessary to formulate and determine the Government program in the light of national economic conditions as a whole. In both the executive and the legislative branches we must make arrangements which will permit us to formulate the Government program in that light. Sueh an approach has become imperative if the American political and economic system is to succeed under the conditions of economic instability and uncertainty which we have to face. The Government needs to assure business, labor, and agriculture that Government policies will take due account of the requirements of a full employment economy. The lack of that assurance would, I believe, aggravate the economic instability.

With the passage of a full employment bill which I confidently anticipate for the very near future, the executive and legislative branches of Government will be empowered to devote their best talents and resources in subsequent years to preparing and acting on such a program.

BUDGET RESUME

Based on existing and proposed legislation

[For the fiscal years 1947, 1946, and 1945. In millions]

Description	Estimated, 1947	Estimated, 1946	Actual, 1945
BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES			
Excluding trust and debt transactions			
BUDGET RECEIPTS:			
General and special accounts (net):			
Based on existing legislation	$31,513	$38,609	$46,457
Changes under proposed legislation	.....	.....	.....
Net Budget receipts (based on existing and proposed legislation)	31,513	38,609	46,457
BUDGET EXPENDITURES:			
Expenditures based on existing legislation:			
National defense:			
General and special accounts	16,000	48,800	90,029
Government corporations (net)	—1,000	200	472
Total, national defense	15,000	49,000	90,501
Interest on the public debt	5,000	4,750	3,617
Refunds	1,585	2,716	1,715
Veterans' pensions and benefits	4,208	3,347	2,044
International finance:			
General and special accounts (based on existing and proposed legislation)	1,754	2,513	.....
Government corporations (net)	1,000	101	.....
Other activities:			
General and special accounts	5,078	5,018	3,000
Government corporations and credit agencies (net)	735	—466	—846
Expenditures based on proposed legislation (excluding international finance)	1,500	250	.....
Total Budget expenditures (based on existing and proposed legislation)	35,860	67,229	100,031
THE PUBLIC DEBT			
PUBLIC DEBT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	$275,000	$258,682	$201,003
Excess of Budget expenditures over net Budget receipts	4,347	28,620	53,574
Change in cash balance	—8,687	—12,784	+4,529
Other borrowing requirements	340	482	—424
PUBLIC DEBT AT END OF YEAR	271,000	275,000	258,682
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS			
General and special accounts			
Appropriations (excluding appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations):			
Based on existing legislation	$28,179	$63,183	$51,410
Based on proposed legislation	1,800	250	.....
Reappropriations	103	12,319	37,287
Contract authorizations	900	2,681	10,090
Authorizations treated as public debt transactions (based on existing and proposed legislation)	.....	8,874	.....
Total appropriations and other authorizations	30,982	87,307	98,787
Rescissions of appropriations and contract authorizations	.....	*55,367	*6,357
Proposed revocation of tonnage authorizations for naval construction	.....	*5,444	.....

*Includes rescissions of prior year appropriations and authorizations.

I. From War to Peace—

The Year of Decision

In his last message on the State of the Union, delivered one year ago, President Roosevelt said:

"This new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement in human history.

"1945 can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe.

"1945 can see the closing in of the forces of retribution about the center of a malignant power of imperialistic Japan.

"Most important of all—1945 can and must see the substantial beginning of the organization of world peace."

All those hopes, and more, were fulfilled in the year 1945. It was the greatest year of achievement in human history. . . .

THE plain fact is that civilization was saved in 1945 by the United Nations . . .

Our own part in this accomplishment was not the product of any single service. . . .

The country was brought through four years of peril by an effort that was truly national in character.

Everlasting tribute and gratitude will be paid by all Americans to those brave men who did not come back, who will never come back—the 330,000 who died that the Nation might live and progress. All Americans will also remain deeply conscious of the obligation owed to that larger number of soldiers, sailors and marines who suffered wounds and sickness in their service. They may be certain that their sacrifice will never be forgotten or their needs neglected.

The beginning of the year 1946 finds the United States strong and in human history . . .

And for the immediate future the business prospects are generally so favorable that there is danger of such feverish and opportunistic activity that our grave postwar problems may be neglected. We need to act now with full regard for pitfalls; we need to act with foresight and balance. We should not be lulled by the immediate alluring prospects into forgetting the fundamental complexity of modern affairs, the catastrophe that can come in this complexity, or the values that can be wrested from it.

But the long-range difficulties we face should no more lead to despair than our immediate business prospects should lead to the optimism which comes from the present short-range prospect. On the foundation of our victory we can build a lasting peace, with greater freedom and security for mankind in our country and throughout the world. We will more certainly do this if we are constaantly aware of the fact that we face crucial issues and prepare now to meet them. . . .

The United Nations Organization now being established represents a minimum essential beginning. It must be developed rapidly and steadily. Its work must be amplified to fill in the whole pattern that has been outlined. Economic collaboration, for example, already charted, now must be carried on as carefully and as comprehensively as the political and security measures.

It is important that the nations come together as States in the Assembly and in the Security Council and in the other specialized assemblies and councils that have been and will be arranged. But this is not enough. Our ultimate security requires more than a process of consultation and compromise.

It requires that we begin now to develop the United Nations Organization as the representative of the world as one society. The United Nations Organization, if we have the will adequately to staff it and to make it work as it should, will provide a great voice to speak constantly and responsibly in terms of world collaboration and world well-being. . . .

The spectacular progress of science in recent years makes these necessities more vivid and urgent. That progress has speeded internal development and has changed world relationships so fast that we must realize the fact of a new era. . . .

On the domestic scene, as well as on the international scene, we must lay a new and better foundation for cooperation. We face a great peacetime venture; the challenging venture of a free enterprise economy making full and effective use of its rich resources and technical advances. This is a venture in which business, agriculture, and labor have vastly greater opportunities than heretofore. But they all also have vastly greater responsibilities. We will not measure up to those responsibilities by the simple return to "normalcy" that was tried after the last war. . . .

AS WE move toward one common objective there will be many and urgent problems to meet.

Industrial peace between management and labor will have to be achieved—through the process of collective bargaining—with Government assistance but not Government compulsion. This is a problem which is the concern not only of management, labor, and the Government, but also the concern of every one of us.

Private capital and private management are entitled to adequate reward for efficiency, but business must recognize that its reward results from the employment of the resources of the Nation. Business is a public trust and must adhere to national standards in the conduct of its affairs. These standards include as a minimum the establishment of fair wages and fair employment practices.

Labor also has its own new peacetime responsibilities. Under our collective bargaining system, which must become progressively more secure, labor attains increasing political as well as economic power, and this, as with all power, means increased responsibility. . . .

While our peacetime prosperity will be based on the private enterprise system, Government can and must assist in many ways. It is the Government's responsibility to see that our economic system remains competitive, that new businesses have adequate opportunities, and that our national resources are restored and improved. Government must realize the effect of its operations on the whole economy. It is the responsibility of Government to gear its total program to the achievement of full production and full employment.

Our basic objective — toward which all others lead—is to improve the welfare of the American people. In addition to economic prosperity, this means that we need social security in the fullest sense of the term; the people must be protected from the fear of want during old age, sickness, and unemployment. Opportunities for a good education and adequate medical care must be generally available. Every family should have a decent home. The new economic bill of rights to which I have referred on previous occasions is a charter of economic freedom which seeks to assure that all who will may work toward their own security and the general advancement; that we become a well-housed people, a well-nourished people, an educated people, a people socially and economically secure, an alert and responsible people.

II. The Federal Program

International Affairs

1. Foreign Policy

The year 1945 brought with it the final defeat of our enemies. There lies before us now the work of building a just and enduring peace.

Our most immediate task toward that end is to deprive our enemies completely and forever of their power to start another war. Of even greater importance to the preservation of international peace is the need to preserve the wartime agreement of the United Nations and to direct it into the ways of peace.

Long before our enemies surrendered, the foundations had been laid on which to continue this unity in the peace to come. . . .

Simply to name all the international meetings and conferences is to suggest the size and complexity of the undertaking to prevent international war in which the United States has now enlisted for the duration of history.

It is encouraging to know that the common effort of the United Nations to learn to live together did not cease with the surrender of our enemies.

When difficulties arise among us, the United States does not propose to remove them by sacrificing its ideals or its vital interests. Neither do we propose, however, to ignore the ideals and vital interests of our friends. . . .

THE first meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations now in progress in London marks the real beginning of our bold adventure toward the preservation of world peace, to which is bound the dearest hope of men.

We have solemnly dedicated ourselves and all our will to the success of the United Nations Organization. For this reason we have sought to insure that in the peacemaking the smaller nations shall have a voice as well as the larger states. The agreement reached at Moscow last month preserves this opportunity in the making of peace with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungaria, and Finland. The United States intends to preserve it when the treaties with Germany and Japan are drawn.

It will be the continuing policy of the United States to use all its influence to foster, support, and develop the United Nations Organization in its purpose of preventing international war. If peace is to endure it must rest upon justice no less than upon power. The question is how justice among nations is best achieved. We know from day-to-day experience that the chance for a just solution is immeasurably increased when everyone directly interested is given a voice. That does not mean that each must enjoy an equal voice, but it does mean that each must be heard.

Last November, Prime Minister Attlee, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, and I announced our proposal that a commission be established within the framework of the United Nations to explore the problems of effective international control of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union, France, and China have joined us in the purpose of introducing in the General Assembly a resolution for the establishment of such a commission. Our earnest wish is that the work of this commission go forward carefully and thoroughly, but with the greatest dispatch. I have great hope for the development of mutually effective safeguards which will permit the fullest international control of this new atomic force.

I believe it possible that effective means can be developed through the United Nations Organization to prohibit, outlaw, and prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes. . . .

The great and dominant objective of United States foreign policy is to build and preserve a just peace. The peace we seek is not peace for twenty years. It is permanent peace. At a time when massive changes are occurring with lightning speed throughout the world, it is often difficult to perceive how this central objective is best served in one isolated complex situation or another. Despite this very real difficulty, there are certain basic propositions to which the United States adheres and to which we shall continue to adhere.

One proposition is that lasting peace requires genuine understanding and active cooperation among the most powerful nations. Another is that even the support of the strongest nations cannot guarantee a peace unless it is infused with the quality of justice for all nations.

On October 27, 1945, I made, in New York City, public statement of my understanding of the fundamental foreign policy of the United States. I believe that policy to be in accord with the opinion of the Congress and of the people of the United States. I believe that that policy carries out our fundamental objectives. . . .

We may not always succeed in our objectives. There may be instances where the attainment of those objectives is delayed. But we will not give our full sanction and approval t oactions which fly in the face of these ideals. . . .

By joining and participating in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the United States has directly recognized and assumed an obligation to give such relief assistance as is practicable to millions of innocent and helpless victims of the war. The Congress has earned the gratitude of the world by generous financial contributions to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

We have taken the lead, modest though it is, in facilitating under our existing immigration quotas the admission to the United States of refugees and displaced persons from Europe.

We have joined with Great Britain in the organization of a commission to study the problem of Palestine. The commission is already at work and its recommendations will be made at an early date.

The members of the United Nations have paid us the high compliment of choosing the United States as the site of the United Nations headquarters. We shall be host in spirit as well as in fact, for nowhere does there abide a fiercer determination that this peace shall live than in the hearts of the American people.

It is the hope of all Americans that in time future historians will speak not of World War I and World War II, but of the first and last world wars.

2. Foreign Economic Policy

The foreign economic policy of the United States is designed to promote our own prosperity, and at the same time to aid in the restoration and expansion of world markets and to contribute thereby to world peace and world security. We shall continue our efforts to provide relief from the devastation of war, to alleviate the sufferings of displaced persons, to assist in reconstruction and development, and to promote the expansion of world trade. . . .

In accordance with the intentions of Congress, lend-lease was terminated upon the surrender of Japan. The first of the lend-lease settlement agreements has been completed with the United Kingdom. Negotiations with other lend-lease countries are in progress. In negotiating these agreements, we intend to seek settlements which will not encumber world trade through war debts of a character that proved to be so detrimental to the stability of the world economy after the last war. . . .

The proposed loan to the United Kingdom, which I shall recommend to the Congress in a separate message, will contribute to easing the transition problem of one of our major partners in the war. It will enable the whole sterling area and other countries affiliated with it to resume trade on a multilateral basis. Extension of this credit will enable the United Kingdom to avoid discriminatory trade arrangements of the type which destroyed freedom of trade during the 1930's. I consider the progress toward multilateral trade which will be achieved by this agreement to be in itself sufficient warrant for the credit. . . .

The United State Government has issued proposals for the expansion of world trade and employment to which the government of the United Kingdom has given its support on every important issue. These proposals are intended to form the basis for a trade and employment conference to be held in the middle of this year. If that conference is a success, I feel confident that the way will have been adequately prepared for an expanded and prosperous world trade.

We shall also continue negotiations looking to the full and equitable development of facilities for transportation and communications among nations.

The vast majority of the nations of the world have chosen to work together to achieve, on a cooperative basis, world security and world prosperity. The effort cannot succeed without full cooperation of the United States. To play our part, we must not only resolutely carry out the foreign policies we have adopted but also follow a domestic policy which will maintain full production and employment in the United States. A serious depression here can disrupt the whole fabric of the world economy.

3. Occupied Countries

The major tasks of our military establishment in Europe following VE-Day, and in the Pacific since the surrender of Japan, have been those of occupation and military government. In addition we have given much-needed aid to the peoples of the liberated countries.

The end of the war in Europe found Germany in a chaotic condition. Organized government had ceased to exist, transportation systems had been wrecked, cities and industrial facilities had been bombed into ruins. In addition to the tasks of occupation we had to assume all of the functions of government. Great progress has been made in the repatriation of displaced persons and of prisoners of war. Of the total of 3,500,000 displaced persons found in the United States zone only 460,000 now remain. . . . The influx of some 2 million German refugees into our zone of occupation is a pressing problem, making exacting demands upon an already overstrained internal economy. . . .

By contrast with Germany, in Japan we have occupied a country still possessing an organized and operating governmental system. Although severely damaged, the Japanese industrial and transportation systems have been able to insure at least a survival existence for the population. . . .

4. Demobilization of Our Armed Forces

The cessation of active campaigning does not mean that we can completely disband our fighting forces. For their sake and for the sake of their loved ones at home, I wish we could. But we still have the task of clinching the victories we have won—of making certain that Germany and Japan can never again wage aggressive warfare, that they will not again have the means to bring on another world war. The performance of that task requires that, together with our allies, we occupy the hostile areas, complete the disarmament of our enemies and take the necessary measures to see to it that they do not rearm.

As quickly as possible, we are bringing the reduction of our armed services to the size required for these tasks of occupation and disarmament. The Army and the Navy are following both length-of-service and point system as far as possible in releasing men and women from the service The points are based chiefly on length and charter of service and on the existence of dependents. . . .

Of course there are cases of individual hardship in retention of personnel in the service. There will be in the future. No system of such size can operate to perfection. But the systems are founded on fairness and justice, and they are working at full speed. We shall try to avoid mistakes, injustices, and hardship—as far as humanly possible. . . .

Our national safety and the security of the world will require substantial armed forces, particularly in overseas service. At the same time it is imperative that we relieve those who have already done their duty, and that we relieve them as fast as we can. To do that, the Army and the Navy are conducting recruiting drives with considerable success. . . .

The War and Navy Departments now estimate that by a year from now we still will need a strength of about 2,000,000, including officers, for the armed forces—Army, Navy and Air. . . .

In case the campaign for volunteers does not produce that number, it will be necessary by additional legislation to extend the Selective Service Act beyond May 16, the date of expiration under existing law. That is the only way we can get the men and bring back our veterans. There is no other way. Action along this line should not be postponed beyond March, in order to avoid uncertainty and disruption.

Domestic Affairs

1. The Economic Outlook

Prophets of doom predicted that the United States could not escape a runaway inflation during the war and an economic collapse after the war. These predictions have not been borne out. On the contrary, the record of economic stabilization during the war and during the period of reconversion has been an outstanding accomplishment.

We know, however, that nothing is as dangerous as overconfidence, in war or in peace. We have had to fight hard to hold the line. We have made strenuous efforts to speed reconversion. But neither the danger of a postwar inflation nor of a subsequent collapse in production and employment is yet overcome. We must base our policies not on unreasoning optimism or pessimism but upon a candid recognition of our objectives and upon a careful analysis of foreseeable trends.

ANY precise appraisal of the economic outlook at this time is particularly difficult. The period of demobilization and reconversion is fraught with uncertainties. There are also serious gaps in our statistical information. Certain tendencies are, however, fairly clear and recognition of them should serve as background for the consideration of next year's Federal program. In general, the outlook for business is good, and it is likely to continue to be good—provided we control inflation and achieve peace in management-labor relations. . . .

Along with extraordinary demand there are still at this time many critical shortages resulting from the war. These extraordinary demands and shortages may lead to a speculative boom, especially in the price of securities, real estate, and inventories.

Therefore, our chief worry still is inflation.

While we control this inflationary pressure we must look forward to the time when this extraordinary demand will subside. . . .

No backlog of demand can exist very long in the face of our tremendous productive capacity. We must expect again to face the problem of shrinking demand and consequent slackening in sales, production, and employment. This possibility of a deflationary spiral in the future will exist unless we now plan and adopt an effective full employment program.

2. General Policies — Immediate and Long-Range

During the war, production for civilian use was limited by war needs and available manpower. Economic stabilization required measures to spread limited supplies equitably by rationing, price controls, increased taxes, savings bond campaigns, and credit controls. Now, with the surrender of our enemies, economic stabilization requires that policies be directed toward promoting an increase in supplies at low unit prices. . . .

Even with maximum encouragement of production, we cannot hope to remove scarcities within a short time. The most serious deficiencies will persist in the fields of residential housing, building materials, and consumers' durable goods. The critical situation makes continued rent control, price control, and priorities, allocations, and inventory controls absolutely essential. Continued control of consumer credit will help to reduce the pressure on prices of durable goods and will also prolong the period during which the backlog demand will be effective.

While we are meeting these immediate needs we must look forward to a long-range program of security and increased standard of living.

The best protection of purchasing power is a policy of full production and full employment opportunities. Obviously, an employed worker is a better customer than an unemployed worker. There always will be, however, some frictional unemployment. In the present period of transition we must deal with such temporary unemployment as results from the fact that demobilization will proceed faster than reconversion or industrial expansion.

The most serious difficulty in the path of reconversion and expansion is the establishment of a fair wage structure.

The ability of labor and management to work together, and the wage and price policies which they develop, are social and economic issues of first importance. . . .

Better human relationships are an urgent need to which organized labor and management should address themselves. No Government policy can make men understand each other, agree, and get along unless they conduct themselves in a way to foster mutual respect and good will.

THE Government can, however, help to develop machinery which, with the backing of public opinion, will assist labor and management to resolve their disagreements in a peaceful manner and reduce the number and duration of strikes.

All of us realize that productivity —increased output per man—is in the long run the basis of our standard of living. Management especially must realize that if labor is to work wholeheartedly for an increase in production, workers must be given a just share of increased output in higher wages.

Most industries and most companies have adequate leeway within which to grant substantial wage increases. These increases will have a direct effect in increasing consumer demand to the high levels needed. Substantial wage increases are good business for business because they assure a large market for their products; substantial wage increases are good business for labor because they increase labor's standard of living; substantial wage increases are good business for the country as a whole because capacity production means an active, healthy, friendly citizenry enjoying the benefits of democracy under our free enterprise system. . . .

Within the framework of the wage-price policy there has been definite success, and it is to be expected that this success will continue in a vast majority of the cases arising in the months ahead.

However, everyone who realizes the extreme need for a swift and orderly reconversion must feel a deep concern about the number of major strikes now in progress. If long continued, these strikes could put a heavy brake on our program.

I have already made recommendations to the Congress as to the procedure best adapted to meeting the threat of work stoppages in Nation-wide industries without sacrificing the fundamental rights of labor to bargain collectively and ultimately to strike in support of their position.

If we manage our economy properly, the future will see us on a level of production half again as high as anything we have ever accomplished in peacetime. Business can in the future pay higher wages and sell for lower prices than ever before. This is not true now for all companies, nor will it ever be true for all, but for business generally it is true.

We are relying on all concerned to develop, through collective bargaining, wage structures that are fair to labor, allow for necessary business incentives, and conform with a policy designed to "hold the line" on prices. . . .

There is no question in my mind that the Government, acting on behalf of all the people, must assume the ultimate responsibility for the economic health of the Nation. There is no other agency that can. No other organization has the scope or the authority, nor is any other agency accountable, to all the people. This does not mean that the Government has the sole responsibility, nor that it can do the job alone, nor that it can do the job directly.

All the policies of the Federal Government must be geared to the objective of sustained full production and full employment—to raise consumer purchasing power and to encourage business investment. . . .

I strongly urge that the Congress now resolve all doubts and as soon as possible adopt legislation continuing rent and price control in effect for a full year from June 30, 1946.

(b) Food Subsidies

If the price line is to be held, if our people are to be protected against the inflationary dangers which confront us, we must do more than extend the Price Control Act. . . .

As matters stand today . . . food prices are pressing hard against the ceilings. The expected decline in food prices has not occurred, nor is it likely to occur for many months to come. This brings me to the reluctant conclusion that food subsidies must be continued beyond June 30, 1946.

If we fail to take this necessary

See TEXT, Page 3, Column 1

3. Legislation Heretofore Recommended and Still Pending

To attain some of these objectives and to meet the other needs of the United States in the reconversion and postwar period, I have from time to time made various recommendations to the Congress. . . .

A few—a very few—of these recommendations have been enacted into law by the Congress. Most of them have not. I here reiterate some of them, and discuss others later in this message. I urge upon the Congress early consideration of them. Some are more urgent than others, but all are necessary.

(1) Legislation to authorize the President to create fact-finding boards for the prevention of stoppages of work in Nation-wide industries after collective bargaining and conciliation and voluntary arbitration have failed—as recommended by me on December 3, 1945.

(2) Enactment of a satisfactory full employment bill such as the Senate bill now in conference between the Senate and the House—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(3) Legislation to supplement the unemployment insurance benefits for unemployed workers now provided by the different States—as recommended by me on May 28, 1945.

(4) Adoption of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Act—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(5) Legislation substantially raising the amount of minimum wages now provided by law—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(6) Legislation providing for a comprehensive program for scientific research—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(7) Legislation enacting a health and medical care program—as recommended by me on November 19, 1945.

(8) Legislation adopting the program of universal training—as recommended by me on October 23, 1945.

(9) Legislation providing an adequate salary scale for all Government employes in all branches of the Government—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(10) Legislation making provision for succession to the Presidency in the event of the death or incapacity or disqualification of the President and Vice President—as recommended by me on June 19, 1945.

(11) Legislation for the unification of the armed services—as recommended by me on December 19, 1945.

(12) Legislation for the domestic use and control of atomic energy as recommended by me on October 3, 1945.

(13) Retention of the United States Employment Service in the Federal Government for a period at least up to June 30, 1947—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(14) Legislation to increase unemployment allowance for veterans in line with increases for civilians —as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(15) Social Security coverage for veterans for their period of military service—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

16) Extension of crop insurance —as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(17) Legislation permitting the sale of ships by the Maritime Commission at home and abroad—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945. I further recommend that this legislation include adequate authority for chartering vessels both here and abroad.

(18) Legislation to take care of the **stock piling of materials** in which the United States is naturally deficient—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(19) Enactment of **Federal airport legislation**—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(20) Legislation **repealing the Johnson Act** on foreign loans—as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(21) Legislation for the **development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin**—as recommended by me on October 3, 1945.

4. Policies in Specific Fields

(a) Extension of Price Control Act

TODAY inflation is our greatest immediate domestic problem. So far the fight against inflation has been waged successfully. Since May 1943, following President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order and in the face of the greatest pressures which this country has ever seen, the cost of living index has risen only three per cent. Wholesale prices in this same period have been held to an increase of 2½ per cent. . . .

When I addressed the Congress in September, I emphasized that we must continue to hold the price line until the production of goods caught up with the tremendous demands. Since then we have seen demonstrated the strength of the inflationary pressures which we have to face. . . .

It will be impossible to maintain a high purchasing power or an expanding production unless we can keep prices at levels which can be met by the vast majority of our people. Full production is the greatest weapon against inflation, but until we can produce enough goods to meet the threat of inflation the Government will have to exercise its wartime control over prices. . . .

We are all anxious to eliminate unnecessary controls just as rapidly as we can do so. The steps that we have already taken in many directions toward that end are a clear indication of our policy.

The present Price Control Act expires June 30, 1946. If we expect to maintain a steady economy we shall have to maintain price and rent control for many months to come. The inflationary pressures on prices and rents, with relatively few exceptions, are now at an all-time peak. Unless the Price Control Act is renewed there will be no limit to which our price levels would soar. Our country would face a national disaster. . . .

I strongly urge that the Congress now resolve all doubts and as soon as possible adopt legislation continuing rent and price control in effect for a full year from June 30, 1946.

(b) Food Subsidies

If the price line is to be held, if our people are to be protected against the inflationary dangers which confront us, we must do more than extend the Price Control Act. . . .

As matters stand today . . . food prices are pressing hard against the ceilings. The expected decline in food prices has not occurred, nor is it likely to occur for many months to come. This brings me to the reluctant conclusion that food subsidies must be continued beyond June 30, 1946.

If we fail to take this necessary

See TEXT, Page 3, Column 1

ENJOY the ZIP of WINTER

IF your skin becomes dry, scaly, wind-roughened, and chapped, you can have quick relief at hand in a jar of soothing Resinol.

Being oily, it lubricates, softens and soothes parched skin, as its specially blended medication relieves smarting, itchy irritation.

RESINOL

COUGHS due to COLDS

Get quick relief from the cough, muscular soreness and stuffiness, due to colds, at less than 1c a dose. Follow label directions. Get a bottle today. All drug stores, 35c.

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Truman Asks Balanced Budget, Suffrage for District

From Page 2

step, meat prices on July 1 will be from 3 to 5 cents higher than their average present levels; butter will be at least 12 cents a pound higher, in addition to the 5 cents a pound increase of last fall; milk will increase from 1 to 2 cents a quart; bread will increase about 1 cent a loaf; sugar will increase over 1 cent a pound; cheese, in addition to the increase of 4 cents now planned for the latter part of this month, will go up an additional 8 cents. In terms of percentages we may find the cost-of-living index for food increased by more than 8 per cent, which in turn would result in more than a 3 per cent increase in the cost of living.

If prices of food were allowed to increase by these amounts, I must make it clear to the Congress that, in my opinion, would become extremely difficult for us to control the forces of inflation. . . .

(c) Extension of War Powers Act

The Second War Powers Act has recently been extended by the Congress for six months instead of for a year. It will now expire, unless further extended, on June 30, 1946. . . . It is important that businessmen know now that materials in short supply are going to be controlled and distributed fairly as long as these war-born shortages continue.

I, therefore, urge the Congress soon to extend the Second War Powers Act. We cannot afford to wait until just before the act expires next June. . . .

(d) Small business and competition

A rising birth rate for small business and a favorable environment for its growth are not only economic necessities but also important practical demonstrations of opportunity in a democratic free society. A great many veterans and workers with new skills and experience will want to start in for themselves. The opportunity must be afforded them to do so. They are the small businessmen of the future.

Actually when we talk about small business we are talking about almost all of the Nation's individual businesses. . . .

THE fundamental approach to the job of encouraging small concerns must be based on:

1. Arrangements for making private and public financial resources available on reasonable terms.

2. Provision of technical advice and assistance to business as a whole on production, research, and management problems. This will help equalize competitive relationships between large and small companies, for many of the small companies cannot afford expensive technical research, accounting, and tax advice.

3. Elimination of trade practices and agreements which reduce competition and discriminate against new or small enterprises. . . . By legislation and by administration we must take specific steps to discourage the formation or the strengthening of competition-restricting business. We must have an overall antimonopoly policy which can be applied by all agencies of the Government in exercising the functions assigned to them—a policy designed to encourage the formation and growth of new and freely competitive enterprises. . . .

(e) Minimum wage

At the present time the Fair Labor Standards Act prescribes a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for those workers who are covered by the act. The present minimum wage represents an annual income of about $800 to those continuously employed for 50 weeks—clearly a wholly inadequate budget for an American family. I am in full accord with the proposal now pending in Congress that the statutory minimum be raised immediately to 65 cents an hour, with further increases to 70 cents after one year and to 75 cents after two years. I also favor the proposal that the industry committee procedure be used to set higher rates than 65 cents per hour during the two-year interval before the 75-cent basic wage would otherwise become applicable. . . .

I also recommend that minimum wage protection be extended to several groups of workers not now covered. . . .

Lifting the basic minimum wage is necessary, it is justified as a matter of simple equity to workers, and it will prove not only feasible but also directly beneficial to the Nation's employers.

(f) Agricultural programs

The farmers of America generally are entering the crop year of 1946 in better financial condition than ever before. Farm mortgage debt is the lowest in 30 years. Farmers' savings are the largest in history. Our agricultural plant is in much better condition than after World War I. Farm machinery and supplies are expected to be available in larger volume, and farm labor problems will be less acute. . . .

During the next few months the need for food in the world will be more serious than at any time during the war. And, despite the large shipments we have already made, and despite what we shall send, there remain great needs abroad.

BEYOND the relief feeding period, there will still be substantial foreign outlets for our farm commodities. The chief dependence of the farmer, however, as always, must be upon the buying power of our own people.

The first obligation of the Government to agriculture for the reconversion period is to make good on its price-support commitments. This we intend to do, with realistic consideration for the sound patterns of production that will contribute most to the long-time welfare of agriculture and the whole Nation. . . .

What we seek ultimately is a high level of food production and consumption that will provide good nutrition for everyone. This cannot be accomplished by agriculture alone. We can be certain of our capacity to produce food, but we have often failed to distribute it as well as we should and to see that our people can afford to buy it. The way to get good nutrition for the whole Nation is to provide employment opportunities and purchasing power for all groups that will enable them to buy full diets at market prices.

Wherever purchasing power fails to reach this level we should see that they have some means of getting adequate food at prices in line with their ability to buy. Therefore, we should have available supplementary programs that will enable all our people to have enough of the right kind of food.

For example, one of the best possible contributions toward building a stronger, healthier Nation would be a permanent school-lunch program on a scale adequate to assure every school child a good lunch at noon. . . .

(g) Resource development

The rivers of America offer a great opportunity to our generation in the management of the national wealth. By a wise use of Federal funds, most of which will be repaid into the Treasury, the scourge of floods and drought can be curbed, water can be brought to arid lands, navigation can be extended, and cheap power can be brought alike to the farms and to the industries of our land. . . .

We shall continue our plans for the development of the Missouri Valley, the Arkansas Valley, and the Central Valley of California. . . .

(h) Public works

In resuming public works construction, it is desirable to proceed only at a moderate rate, since demand for private construction will be abnormally high for some time. Our public works program should be timed to reach its peak after demand for private construction has begun to taper off. Meanwhile, however, plans should be prepared if we are to act promptly when the present extraordinary private demand begins to run out.

The Congress made money available to Federal agencies for their public works planning in the fiscal year 1946. I strongly recommend that this policy be continued and extended in the fiscal year 1947. . . .

The Congress has already made provisions for highway programs. It is now considering legislation which would expand Federal grants and loans in several other fields, including construction of airports, hospital and health centers, housing, water pollution control facilities, and educational plant facilities. I hope that early action will be taken to authorize these Federal programs. . . .

(i) National housing program

Last September I stated in my message to the Congress that housing was high on the list of matters calling for decisive action.

Since then the housing shortage in countless communities, affecting millions of families, has magnified this call to action. . . .

A REALISTIC and practical attack on the emergency will require aggressive action by local governments, with Federal aid, to exploit all opportunities and to give the veterans as far as possible first chance at vacancies. It will require continuation of rent control in shortage areas as well as legislation to permit control of sales prices. It will require maximum conversion of temporary war units for veterans' housing and their transportation to communities with the most pressing needs; the Congress has already appropriated funds for this purpose.

The inflation in the price of housing is growing daily.

As a result of the housing shortage, it is inevitable that the present dangers of inflation in home values will continue unless the Congress takes action in the immediate future.

Legislation is now pending in the Congress which would provide for ceiling prices for old and new houses. The authority to fix such ceilings is essential. With such authority, our veterans and other prospective home owners would be protected against a skyrocketing of home prices. The country would be protected from the extension of the present inflation in home values which, if allowed to continue, will threaten not only the stabilization program but our opportunities for attaining a sustained high level of home construction.

Such measures are necessary stopgaps—but only stopgaps. This emergency action, taken alone, is good—but not enough.

* * *

The speed with which the Congress establishes the foundation for a permanent, long-range housing program will determine how effectively we grasp the immense opportunity to achieve our goal of decent housing and to make housing a major instrument of continuing prosperity and full employment in the years ahead. It will determine whether we move forward to a stable and healthy housing enterprise and toward providing a decent home for every American family. . . .

In order to meet as many demands of the emergency situation as possible, a program of emergency measures is now being formulated for action. These will include steps in addition to those already taken. As quickly as this program can be formulated, announcement will be made.

Last September I also outlined to the Congress the basic principles for the kind of decisive, permanent legislation necessary for a long-range housing program.

These principles place paramount the fact that housing construction and financing for the overwhelming majority of our citizens should be done by private enterprise. . . .

Where private industry cannot build, the Government must step in to do the job. The bill would encourage expansion in housing available for the lowest income groups by continuing to provide direct subsidies for low-rent housing and rural housing. It would facilitate land assembly for urban redevelopment by loans and contributions to local public agencies where the localities do their share.

Prompt enactment of permanent housing legislation along these lines will not interefere with the emergency action already under way. On the contrary, it would lift us out of a potentially perpetual state of housing emergency. It would offer the best hope and prospect to millions of veterans and other American families that the American system can offer more to them than temporary makeshifts. . . .

(j) Social Security and Health

Our Social Security System has just celebrated its tenth anniversary. . . .

Benefits are in many cases inadequate; a great many persons are excluded from coverage; and provision has not been made for social insurance to cover the cost of medical care and the earnings lost by the sick and the disabled.

In the field of old-age security, there seems to be no adequate reason for excluding such groups as the self-employed, agricultural and domestic workers, and employes of nonprofit organizations. . . .

THE comprehensive health program which I recommended on November 19, 1945, will require substantial additions to the Social Security System and, in conjunction with other changes that need to be made, will require further consideration of the financial basis for social security. The system of prepaid medical care which I have recommended is expected eventually to require amounts equivalent to 4 per cent of earnings up to $3600 a year, which is about the average of present expenditures by individuals for medical care. . . .

Even without these proposed major additions, it would now be time to undertake a thorough reconsideration of our social security laws. The structure should be expanded and liberalized. Provision shoud be made for extending coverage credit to veterans for the period of their service in the armed forces. In the financial provisions we must reconcile the actuarial needs of social security, including health insurance, with the requirements of a revenue system that is designed to promote a high level of consumption and full employment.

(k) Education

Although the major responsibility for financing education rests with the States, some assistance has long been given by the Federal Government. Further assistance is desirable and essential. . . . Accordingly, I repeat the proposal of last year's budget message that the Federal Government provide financial aid to assist the States in assuring more nearly equal opportunities for a good education. The proposed Federal grants for current educational expenditures should be made for the purpose of improving the educational system where improvement is most needed. . . .

(l) Federal Government personnel

The rapid reconversion of the Federal Government from war to peace is reflected in the demobilization of its civilian personnel. The number of these employes in continental United States has been reduced by more than 500,000 from the total of approximately 2,900,000 employed in the final months of the war. I expect that by next June we shall have made a further reduction of equal magnitude and that there will be continuing reductions during the next fiscal year. Of the special wartime agencies now remaining, only a few are expected to continue actively into the next fiscal year. . . .

We have shortened the workweek by one-sixth or more. . . . For salaried workers, the blow was softened but by no means offset by the increased rates of pay which had become effective July 1. Further adjustments to compensate for increased living costs are required. Moreover, we have long needed a general upward revision of Federal Government salary scales at all levels in all branches—legislative, judicial, and executive. Too many in Government have had to sacrifice too much in economic advantage to serve the Nation. . . .

I hope the Congress will expedite action on salary legislation for all Federal employes in all branches of the Government. . . .

I hope also that the Congress may see fit to enact legislation for the adequate protection of the health and safety of Federal employes, for their coverage under a system of unemployment compensation, and for their return at Government expense to their homes after separation from various service. . . .

Grin and Bear It — By Lichty

"I resent the charges of being an obstructionist in passing needed legislation!—why, most of the time I wasn't even here!"

III. The Budget for the Federal Program for the Fiscal Year 1947

Summary of the Budget

For the first time since the fiscal year 1930 the budget for the next fiscal year will require no increase in the national debt.

Expenditures of all kinds, authorized and recommended, in the next year are estimated at just above 35.8 billion dollars. Net receipts are estimated at 31.5 billion dollars. The estimated difference of 4.3 billion dollars will be met by a reduction in the very substantial balance which will be in the Treasury during the next fiscal year. . . .

THE budget total for the next fiscal year, the year that ends on June 30, 1947, is estimated at just above 35.8 billion dollars—about a third of the budgets for global war, although nearly four times the prewar budget. This estimate is based on the assumption that a rapid liquidation of the war program will be associated with rapid reconversion and expansion of peacetime production. The total includes net outlays of Government corporations. . . .

On the other side of the ledger, net receipts are estimated at 31.5 billion dollars. This estimate assumes that all existing taxes will continue through the fiscal year 1947. Included are the extraordinary receipts from the disposal of surplus property.

As a result, estimated expenditures will exceed receipts by 4.3 billion dollars. This amount can be provided by a reduction in the cash balance in the Treasury. Thus after a long period of increasing public debt resulting from depression budgets and war budgets, it is anticipated that no increase in the Federal debt will be required next year.

The current fiscal year, 1946, is a year of transition. When the year opened, in July, 1945, we were still fighting a major war, and Federal expenditures were running at an annual rate of about 100 billion dollars. By June, 1946, that rate will be more than cut in half. The budget total for the current fiscal year is now estimated at 67.2 billion dollars, of which more than two-thirds provides for war and war liquidation.

* * *

In the budget for the year ahead only over-all estimates are included at this time for the major war agencies and for net outlays of Government corporations. Detailed recommendations will be transmitted in the spring for the war agencies; and the business-type budgets of Government corporations will likewise be transmitted in accordance with the recently adopted Government Corporation Control Act.

Similarly, only over-all estimates are provided for new programs recommended in this message; detailed recommendations will be transmitted after authorizing legislation has been enacted. It should be recognized that many of the estimates for new programs recommended in this message are initial year figures. These figures will be affected by the date the legislation is enacted and by the time needed for getting a program under way. New programs, such as that for a national research agency, will require larger amounts in later years. The estimates exclude major elements of the proposed national health program since the greater part of these will be covered by expenditures from trust funds.

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE LIQUIDATION OF THE WAR PROGRAM

Government programs are of such importance in the development of production and employment opportunities—domestic and international—that it has become essential to formulate and consider the Federal Budget in the light of the Nation's budget as a whole.

Unemployment has increased less than was expected during this first period of demobilization and reconversion. It is true that six million men and women have been discharged from the armed forces since May 1945 and more than five million have been laid off from war work. On the other hand, more than a million civilians have been enlisted in the armed forces, a considerable number of war veterans have not immediately sought jobs, and many war workers, especially women, have withdrawn from the labor force. In addition, many industries, and especially service trades which were undermanned during the war, are beginning now, for the first time in years, to recruit an adequate labor force. The reduced workweek has also contributed to the absorption of those released from war service and war work.

IN GENERAL, the drastic cut in war programs has thrown the economy into lower gear; it has not thrown it out of gear. Our economic machine demonstrates remarkable resiliency, although there are many difficulties that must still be overcome. The rapid termination of war contracts, prompt clearance of unneeded Government-owned equipment from private plants, and other reconversion policies have greatly speeded up the beginning of peacetime work in reconverted plants.

Although the first great shock of demobilization and war-work termination has thus been met better than many observers expected, specific industries and specific regions show much unevenness in the progress of reconversion. . . .

FEDERAL REVENUE, BORROWING, AND THE PUBLIC DEBT

1. Financial Requirements and Tax Policy

Estimates for the fiscal year 1947 are based on the assumption of generally favorable business conditions but not on an income reflecting full employment and the high productivity that we hope to achieve. In future years the present tax system, in conjunction with a full employment level of national income, could be expected to yield more than 30 billion dollars, which is substantially above the anticipated peacetime level of expenditures.

In view of the still extraordinarily large expenditures in the coming year and continuing inflationary pressures, I am making no recommendation for tax reduction at this time. . . .

The possibility of further tax reductions must depend on the budgetary situation and the economic situation. The level of anticipated expenditures for the fiscal year 1947 and the volume of outstanding public debt require the maintenance of large revenues. Moreover, inflationary pressures still appear dangerously powerful, and ill-advised tax reduction would operate to strengthen them still further.

My decision not to recommend additional tax reductions at this time is made in the light of existing economic conditions and prospects.

2. Borrowing and the Public Debt

The successful conclusion of the Victory loan marked the end of war borrowing and the beginning of the transition to postwar debt management.

Because of the success of the Victory loan, I am happy to report that the Treasury will not need to borrow any new money from the public during the remainder of the present fiscal year except through regular sales of savings bonds and savings notes. Furthermore, a part of the large cash balance now in the Treasury will be used for debt redemption so that the public debt which now amounts to about 278 billion dollars will decrease by several billion dollars during the next 18 months. The present statutory debt limit of 300 billion dollars will provide an ample margin for all of the public debt transactions through the fiscal year 1947. . . .

Although the public debt is expected to decline, a substantial volume of refinancing will be required, because of the large volume of maturing obligations. Redemptions of savings bonds also have been running high in recent months and are expected to remain large for some time. The issuance of savings bonds will be continued. These bonds represent a convenient method of investment for small savers, and also an anti-inflationary method of refinancing. . . .

The 275-billion-dollar debt poses a problem that requires careful consideration in the determination of financial and economic policies. We have learned that the problem, serious as it is, can be managed. Its management will require determined action to keep our Federal budget in order and to relate our fiscal policies to the requirements of an expanding economy. The more successful we are in achieving full production and full employment the easier it will be to manage the debt and pay for the debt service. Large though the debt is, it is within our economic capacity. The interest charges on it amount to but a small proportion of our national income. The Government is determined, by a resolute policy of economic stabilization, to protect the interests of the millions of American citizens who have invested in its securities. . . .

It is good to move toward a balanced budget and a start on the retirement of the debt at a time when demand for goods is strong and the business outlook is good. These conditions prevail today. Business is good and there are still powerful forces working in the direction of inflation. This is not the time for tax reduction.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIFIC FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

1. War Liquidation and National Defense

(a) War Expenditures

The fiscal year 1937 will see a continuance of war liquidation and occupation. During this period we shall also lay the foundation for our peacetime system of national defense.

An expenditure of 15 billion dollars for war liquidation, occupation, and national defense is a large sum for a year which begins 10 months after fighting has ended. It is 10 times our expenditures for defense before the war; it amounts to about 10 per cent of our expected national income. This estimate reflects the immense job that is involved in winding up a global war effort and stresses the great responsibility that victory has placed upon this country. The large expenditures needed for our national defense emphasize the great scope for effective organization in furthering economy and efficiency. To this end I have recently recommended to the Congress adoption of legislation combining the War and Navy Departments into a single Department of National Defense. . . .

Demobilization and Strength of Armed Forces Policy

IN THE fiscal year 1947 the strength of our armed forces will still be above the ultimate peacetime level. As I have said, War and Navy Department requirements indicate a strength of about 2 million in the armed forces a year from now. This is necessary to enable us to do our share in the occupation of enemy territories and in the preservation of peace in a troubled world. Expenditures for pay, subsistence, travel, and miscellaneous expenses of the armed forces, excluding mustering-out pay, are estimated at five billion dollars.

Contract settlement and surplus property disposal—The winding up of war procurements is the second most important liquidation job. By the end of November a total of 301,000 prime contracts involving commitments of 64 billion dollars had been terminated. Of this total, 67,000 contracts with commitments of 35 billion dollars remained to be settled. Termination payments on these contracts are estimated at about 3.5 billion dollars. It is expected that more than half of these terminated contracts will be settled during the current fiscal year, leaving payments of about 1.5 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1947.

Another important aspect of war supply liquidation is the disposal of surplus property. Munitions, ships, plants, installations, and supplies, originally costing 50 billion dollars or more, will ultimately be declared surplus. The sale value of this property will be far less than original cost and disposal expenses are estimated at 10 to 15 cents on each dollar realized. . . . The tremendous job of handling surplus stocks will continue to affect Federal expenditures and receipts for several years. The speed and effectiveness of surplus disposal operations will be of great importance for the domestic economy as well as for foreign economic policies.

War supplies, maintenance and relief—Adequate provision for the national defense requires that we keep abreast of scientific and technical advances. The tentative estimates for the fiscal year 1947 make allowance for military research, limited procurement of weapons in the developmental state, and some regular procurement of munitions which were developed but not mass-produced when the war ended. Expenditures for procurement and construction will constitute one-third or less of total defense outlays, compared to a ratio of two-thirds during the war years.

The estimates also provide for the maintenance of our war-expanded naval and merchant fleets, military installations and stocks of military equipment and supplies. Our naval combatant fleet is three times its pre-Pearl Harbor tonnage. Our Merchant Marine is five times its prewar size.

Relief and rehabilitation expenditures are increasing. It is imperative that we give all necessary aid within our means to the people who have borne the ravages of war. I estimate that in the fiscal year 1946 expenditures for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will total 1.3 billion dollars and in the following year 1.2 billion dollars. Insofar as possible, procurement for this purpose will be from war surpluses.

(b) Authorizations for war and national defense

Intensive review of the war authorizations by both the executive and legislative branches has been continued since VJ-Day. As a result, the authorized war program is being brought more nearly into line with expenditures.

Rescissions and authorizations through the fiscal year 1946—Last September I transmitted to the Congress recommendations on the basis of which the Congress voted H. R. 4407 to repeal 50.3 billion dollars of appropriations and authorizations. I found it necessary to veto this bill because it was used as a vehicle for legislation that would impair the reemployment program. However, in order to preserve the fine work of the Congress on the rescissions, I asked the director of the Bureau of the Budget to place the exact amounts indicated for repeal in a nonexpendable reserve, and to advise the departments and agencies accordingly. This has been done.

In accord with public law 132 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, I have transmitted recommendations for additional rescissions for the current fiscal year of appropriations amounting to 5.8 billion dollars and off contract authorizations totaling 420 million dollars. . . .

New authorizations for national defense and war liquidation in the fiscal year 1947.—The expenditures of 15 billion dollars for national defense and war liquidation in the fiscal year 1947 will be partly for payment of contractual obligations incurred in the past, and partly for the payment of new obligations. . . .

It is estimated that authorizations to incur new obligations of 11,772 million dollars will be needed during the fiscal year 1947, mainly for the War and Navy Departments. Of the required authorizations, 11,365 million dollars will be in new appropriations, 400 million dollars in new contract authority, and 7 million dollars in reappropriations of unobligated balances. In addition, appropriations of 825 million dollars will be needed to liquidate obligations under existing contract authorizations. . . .

2. Aftermath of War

Nearly one-third—11 billion dollars—of estimated Federal expenditures in the fiscal year 1947 will be for purposes that are largely inherited from the war—payments to veterans, interest on the Federal debt, and refunds of taxes.

(a) For veterans

"Veterans' pensions and benefits" has become one of the largest single categories in the Federal Budget. I am recommending for this purpose total appropriations of 4787 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947. Expenditures in the fiscal year are estimated, under present legislation, at 4208 million dollars. These expenditures will help our veterans through their readjustment period and provide lasting care for those who were disabled. . . .

3. Agricultural Programs

The agricultural programs contemplated for the fiscal year 1947

See TEXT, Page 4, Column 5

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Today And Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

The State Of The Union

THE PRESIDENT'S decision to send one message, which includes the budget, instead of two separate messages, as has been the custom, is in itself a highly significant event. It marks the acceptance of the fact that in these times the relation between Government finance and the private economy is intimate and reciprocal. The two cannot be considered apart, and treated like two parallel lines that never meet. The day is gone, and will probably never return, when Government spending, taxing, and borrowing can be isolated from individual and corporate spending, investing, and saving. For the two combined, and interacting, determine the level of production, the order of prices, the quantity of employment, and the Government revenue at any given rate of taxes.

LIPPMANN

For some years before the war, in fact since 1936 when J. M. Keynes published his book "The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money", the basic theory has been known. It has won wide acceptance among economists. But only gradually is it being understood and accepted by laymen, and only now at the beginning of the postwar period has it become possible and necessary to apply the new knowledge. The President's message, supplemented by the Fifth Report of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, is based upon the findings of the new economic science of our generation.

THE WAR has quickly turned what might have remained for long an academic argument into a practical problem of statesmanship. For at V-J Day the American people were producing goods and services at the rate of 200 billion dollars a year. Nearly half of this product was bought by the Government; the other half was bought by the civilian market. No one could, therefore, dispute the enormous role of the Government in the whole economy.

Now that the fighting is over, the Government's purchases of goods and services will be reduced from the wartime peak of 98 billions annually to almost 35 billions in the 12 months beginning July 1 of this year. Such a drastic and sudden reduction of demand by the government would, in itself, produce unemployment and a severe decline in prices. But it is offset by the fact that during the war individuals and corporations earned much more than they were able to spend, were allowed to spend, or wished to spend. They have about 220 billion dollars on hand. This private money not only offsets the reduction of Government spending. It hangs over the market which is not yet adequately supplied with civilian goods, and will not be and cannot be supplied until there is full civilian production. If the spending of this huge accumulation of private funds is not slowed down, it will, of course, push up prices to exorbitant levels.

These are the controlling facts with which national policy has to deal. In the near future the threat of inflation has to be countered. The threat arises from the fact that there is this huge accumulation of private funds, a long-deferred demand for goods and services, and a considerable delay in coming to full production, especially in the critical field of private housing. The problem is much money and not enough goods. The solution of the problem is more goods as soon as possible, less private spending until there are more goods, less money in circulation brought about by taxation and the control of credit and as stopgap and backstop for some time to come price control of scarce goods and Government allocation of essential materials.

The most urgent measures the President needs from Congress are, therefore, an extension of the Price Control Act and of the Second War Powers Act, both of which expire on June 30.

BUT WHILE THE immediate problem is that of inflation, no one who looks ahead and wishes to act with prudence and foresight can doubt that the time will come—no one can say exactly when but certainly within a few short years—when the deferred demand will have been satisfied, the private savings that will be spent and invested used up, production will be at full capacity. Then the postwar depression will begin, and if measures have not been taken soon enough to prevent it, or at the least to moderate it, it is almost certain to be the most violent depression in our whole history. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine was bad enough: the national income fell from 90 to 40 billions. But now the national income is much larger, and if it fell to 40 or even to 70 billions, the effect might well be catastrophic.

The measures to prevent this happening are among the most difficult our people have ever had to consider. The American economy will be at a level of productivity never before achieved anywhere at any time. To keep it at that level or anywhere near it, will require capital investment and consumer spending on a scale beyond anything hitherto known in time of peace. It is not easy to see, it is very hard to know, how capital investment of a wholly new order of magnitude can be brought about annually and consistently. But if it is not brought about, depression is certain, and depression of a kind which will shake the country and the world.

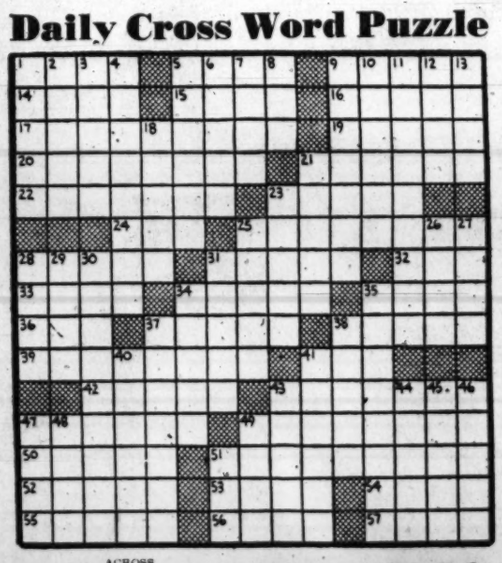
THE SUCCESS WITH which we master this American problem will have a profound effect on the peace of the world. An economic catastrophe in the United States, like 1929, would undermine the peace settlement. As a matter of fact the whole prospect of peace, the whole hope in UNO, all the plans of reconstruction and for liberty and democracy, rely at last upon the promise that the United States will itself achieve such prosperity that there will be increasing prosperity everywhere.

Razor-Wielding Gangs Slash, Loot Pedestrians

Berlin, Jan. 20 (U.P.).—German civilian police yesterday announced they had rounded up two more gangs of razor-wielding young German criminals who have been slashing and looting pedestrians from ambush among the ruins in Berlin's streets.

The young gangsters had developed a two-man team technique by which one would slash the arms of a pedestrian carrying a handbag or brief case, and the other would grab the bundle as pain loosened the victim's grip. Youths of an average age of 16 make up most of the gangs.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Allowance for waste
5 American orator
9 Art student: Fr.
14 Possess
15 Oxidize
16 Delete
17 Forever
19 Genus of the cat
20 Feeler
21 Most attractive: colloq.
22 Item
23 Pens
24 Exist
25 Heavy woven textile
28 Cubic meter
31 Number
32 Hind
33 Sacred
34 More uncommon
35 Apostle
36 Raw metal
37 Stupefy
38 Mint drink
39 Pattern
41 Insect
42 Evade
43 Fundamental
47 Decoration
48 Island off coast of southern California
50 Church table
51 Bank client
52 Rent
53 Norse god
54 Transmit
55 Spindled
56 Spreads for drying
57 Salver

DOWN

1 Greek letter
2 Estimator
3 Happening
4 Of the third order
5 Prophet
6 Thin net
7 Small island
8 Pen
9 Political exile
10 Rugged crests
11 Pertaining to wrestling: var.
12 Egyptian goddess
18 Mother-of-pearl
21 Frolic
23 Proofreader's mark
25 Pang
26 Rake
27 Shrill cry
28 Propelled
29 Ripped
30 Basic
31 Savor
34 Prepared
35 Boxer
36 Traitor
40 Gratify
41 Wands
43 Speedy
44 Quoter
45 Custard apple
46 Greasy
47 Former White House inhabitant
48 Holly
49 Yield
51 Period

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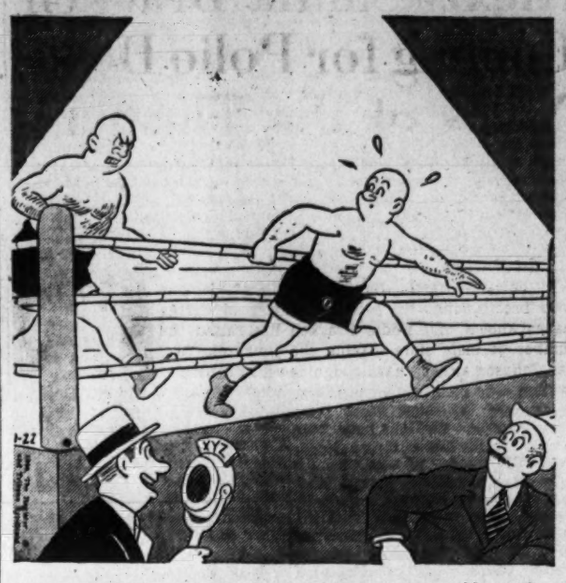
Off the Record

By Ed Reed



"The challenger found an opening and quickly took advantage of it!"

De Gaulle Resigns

By Barnet Nover

France's Political Crisis

ALTHOUGH Gen. Charles de Gaulle's resignation as interim President of France was precipitated by a conflict of views between him and the Communist-Socialist majority in the Assembly over the size of the army budget, that dispute is merely a symptom of France's present political crisis.

NOVER

Last month the Socialists—one of the three parties in the government coalition, the others being the Communists and the National Republican Movement—proposed a cut of 20 per cent in the army budget.

The Socialists have traditionally been antimilitarist. They have always favored disarmament. Under existing circumstances they are convinced that funds which the government wants to use in building up the French army could better be used for social welfare purposes.

General de Gaulle fought strongly against the Socialist proposal and, just as he had done at the time of the crisis over the Communist demands for one of the three posts in the cabinet, he threatened to resign.

DE GAULLE believes France must have a powerful military force at this juncture. Without it, he is convinced, France will remain a negligible factor in international life.

Furthermore, he is reckoning on the probability that before very long the United States and Great Britain will weary of keeping an army of occupation in Germany and will clear out of that country. When that happens France's security will depend on whether she is in a position to send forces in to replace those of her departing Allies.

De Gaulle's threat to resign again had its intended effect. The Socialists withdrew their original motion and proposed a compromise which was adopted by the Assembly by a show of hands. But this compromise was only a postponement.

Under the interim plan the army budget was to be cut by only 5 per cent. But it was stipulated that if, by February 15, the government had not introduced its plan for the complete revision and restriction of army status, the 20 per cent decrease in the credits for the military establishment would automatically go into force.

BACK OF THIS dispute which recently flared up anew is an issue which is even more fundamental than whether France is to have a large army or a small army.

That issue is whether the executive or the legislature is to dominate the French political situation. And it happens to be an issue which has been fought over by successive generations of Frenchmen ever since the days of the French Revolution. As General de Gaulle himself put it at the time of the original crisis regarding the army budget:

"The question is whether we wish an omnipotent Assembly that delegates powers within narrow limits. This is understandable, but it does not answer the needs of the country nor those of the period in which we are living. The conception of the president of the provisional government is this: As long as the Assembly accords its confidence, the government alone will bear the responsibility of the executive power. If confidence is withdrawn either in part or totally, the government will retire."

DE GAULLE'S attitude is the product of his belief that France's weakness in the prewar years was the result of the fact that the executive (i. e., the cabinet, the President being very largely only a ceremonial figure) was constantly at the mercy of a legislature that was continuously subject to the frequently changing winds of party politics and was thus unstable in the extreme.

He believes, therefore, that if France is to avoid the mess she got into in the years leading up to the terrible catastrophe of 1940 she must have a strong, stable government and such a government can only be established on the foundations of a strong executive.

The final control over the executive, must, he believes, rest with the elected representatives of the people. If they refuse to give the executive their confidence he must resign. But as long as they do not the executive should have ample powers and should be able to exercise them without restraint.

THE SOCIALISTS are fearful of too great concentration of authority in the executive. The memory of Napoleon I and Napoleon III, the fear of the "man on horseback," are still very strong in French minds.

The Communists, for very different reasons, take the same view as do the Socialists regarding the necessity of an all-powerful Assembly. Their fear is that a strong executive will be able to pursue a vigorous foreign policy and if that executive is De Gaulle it will mean an anti-Soviet orientation by France.

The fact that the concentration of authority in the executive is in line with Communist ideology and finds its extreme example in Russia does not bother them at all. Communists are no worshipers of consistency except in their consistent support of Russian aims.

Just how this present crisis in France will be resolved remains to be seen. The constituent Assembly still has some months left in which to write a new constitution for France. By the time it does possibly a compromise will have been reached on this question of where authority is to be centered. But given the passions which this problem arouses in France, given the varying aims of the three major parties in the Assembly such a compromise will not be easy to attain.

Korean Leftist Tells of U. S. 'Suppression'

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—Lyuh Woon Heung, head of the Leftist Peoples Republic, which was banned from the Korean government, told the United Press today that his party has submitted to the "force majeure" of American arms and that "only traces of a republic" remain in Korea.

In written answers to questions submitted to him, Lyuh complained of American suppression of the people's committee and said that chances for unification of political groups in the United States occupation zone are "slight." Discussions between the Peoples Republic group and the provisional government headed by Kim Koo have broken down, Lyuh said.

For the past several months, Lyuh has been hiding from political enemies followin. attempts on his life. Correspondents have been unable to interview him and even Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of United States Forces in Korea, finds the leader "sick" or "out of town" when he wants to talk to him.

Although the People's Republic has been accused of being a Communist satelite organization, Lyuh said that actually Pak Huen-Yung, Communist general secretary, supported his views that Korea be democratized.

2000 Call on MacArthur

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—Two thousand Koreans, protesting Allied trusteeship of Korea, marched to General MacArthur's headquarters today and demanded "immediate" independence for their homeland.

A mass meeting called for immediate abolition of military government in Korea, absolute opposition to trusteeship and continuation of the movement against these policies until such tome as a government is established on the basis of the free will of the Koreans.

VagrantNeverHeard of'13'

Indianapolis.—Thirteen was an unlucky number for a man Indianapolis police arrested on a vagrancy charge when they said they saw him begging from soldiers. They found he had collected 13 pennies, 13 nickles and 13 dimes.

TEXT

From Page 3

are those which are essential for the provision of an adequate supply of food and other agricultural commodities with a fair return to American farmers. To support these objectives, expenditures by the Department of Agriculture estimated at 784 million dollars from general and special accounts will be required in the fiscal year 1947. This compares with estimated expenditures of 676 million dollars in 1946. . . .

Some detailed recommendations follow for major agricultural programs.

Conservation and use of land.—I am recommending that 270 million dollars be appropriated for "conservation and use of agricultural land resources"—the so-called AAA program—for the fiscal year 1947, compared with 356 million dollars in the current year. . . .

Rural electrification.— It is proposed that the loan authorization for the Rural Electrification Administration for the fiscal year 1947 be increased from 200 million dollars to 250 million dollars. During the war period, REA was limited by the scarcity of materials and manpower. But that situation is rapidly changing, and the REA program, which was materially stepped up for the fiscal year 1946, can be increased still more. . . .

Other programs.—It is recommended that the continuing forest land-acquisition program be resumed at the rate of three million dollars annually, which is about the minimum rate at which this program can be economically carried on. . . .

SUCH programs as those of the Farm Security Administration and the Farm Credit Administration are estimated to be continued during the fiscal year 1947 at about the same level as in the fiscal year 1946. Recent action by the Congress has permitted some expansion of the school-lunch program. I hope it will be continued and expanded.

4. Transportation

Federal capital outlays for transportation facilities are expected to approximate 519 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947. State and local governments may spend 400 million dollars. Private investment, over half of it by railways, may approach 1150 million dollars.

The Congress has already taken steps for the resumption of work on improvement of rivers and harbors and on the construction of new Federal-aid highways. Much needed work on airports can begin when the Congress enacts legislation now in conference between houses. . . .

The estimates for the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration provide for the transition of shipping operation from a war to a peace basis; the sale, chartering, or lay-up of much of the war-built fleet; and for a program of ship construction of some 84 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947 to round out the merchant fleet for peacetime use. . . .

5. Resource Development

Total capital outlays for resource development are estimated at 653 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947 as compared with 452 million dollars in 1946. These include capital expenditures by the Rural Electrification Administration and expenditures for resource development by other organizational units in the Department of Agriculture which are also mentioned above under "agricultural programs." . . .

6. Social Security and Health

Benefit payments out of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund during 1947 are estimated at 407 million dollars, while withdrawals by the States from the Unemployment Trust Fund for compensation payments are expected to total one billion dollars. These disbursements are financed out of social security contributions. . . .

While we should avoid duplication of maternity and child health services which will be provided through the proposed general system of prepaid medical care, legislation is needed to supplement such services. For medical education, I have recommended legislation authorizing grants-in-aid to public and nonprofit institution. The existing sources of support for medical schools require supplementation to sustain the expansion that is needed.

Hospitals, sanitation works, and additional facilities at medical schools will be required for an adequate national health program. Legislation is now pending in the Congress to authorize grants for the construction of hospitals and health centers and grants and loans for water-pollution control. I hope the Congress will act favorably on generous authorizing legislation.

7. Research and Education

The budget provides for continuation and desirable expansion of the research activities that are carried on throughout the Federal establishment and through previously authorized grants to the States. Additional appropriations will be required for the proposed central Federal research agency which I recommended last September 6. That agency will coordinate existing research activities and administer funds for new research activities wherever they are needed; it will not itself conduct research. The plan contemplates expenditures through the new research agency of approximately 40 million dollars for the first year. . . .

Educational expenditures will require a significant share of the national income in the fiscal year 1947. State, local and private expenditures for the current support of elementary, secondary and higher education are expected to be substantially above three billion dollars in that year. These non-Federal expenditures will be supplemented by Federal expenditures estimated at 625 million dollars in the present budget. Of this amount the estimate for veterans' education, as previously mentioned, is 535 million dollars. . . .

8. International Financial Programs

I have already outlined the broad objectives of our foreign economic policy. In the present section I shall indicate the Federal outlays which the execution of these programs may require in the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

(a) On the termination of lend-lease, the lend-lease countries were required to pay for goods in the lend-lease pipe line either in cash or by borrowing from the United States or by supplying goods and services to the United States. Credits for this purpose have already been extended to the Soviet Union, France, the Netherlands and Belgium amounting to 675 million dollars. The settlement credit of 650 million dollars to the United Kingdom includes an amount preliminarily fixed at 118 million dollars which represents the excess of purchases by the United Kingdom from the pipe line over goods and services, supplied by the United Kingdom to the United States since VJ-day and the balance of various claims by one government against the other. . . .

(b) Expenditures from the appropriations to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which were discussed under war expenditures above, are estimated to be 1.3 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1946 and 1.2 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

(c) To assist other countries in the restoration of their economies the Export-Import Bank has already negotiated loans in the fiscal year 1946 amounting in total to about 1,010 million dollars and an additional 195 million dollars will probably be committed shortly. The bank is also granting loans to carry out its original purpose of directly expanding the foreign trade of the United States.

REQUESTS for loans are constantly being received by the Bank from countries desiring to secure goods and services in this country for the reconstruction or development of their economies. . . .

In view of the urgent need for the Bank's credit, I may find it necessary to request a further increase in its lending authority at a later date.

(d) The proposed line of credit of 3750 million dollars to the United Kingdom will be available up to the end of 1951 and will be used to assist the United Kingdom in financing the deficit in its balance of payments during the transition period. The rate at which the United Kingdom will draw on the credit will depend on the rapidity with which it can reconvert its economy and adapt its trade to the postwar world. The anticipated rate of expenditure is likely to be heaviest during the next two years.

(e) Since the Bretton Woods Agreements have now been approved by the required number of countries, both the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will commence operations during 1946. The organization of these institutions will undoubtedly take some time, and it is unlikely that their operations will reach any appreciable scale before the beginning of the fiscal year 1947.

I anticipate that net expenditures of the Export-Import Bank and expenditures arising from the British credit and the Bretton Woods Agreements will amount to 2614 million dollars, including the noncash item of 950 million dollars for the Fund, in the fiscal year 1946, and 2754 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

9. General Government

We cannot shrink the Government to prewar dimensions unless we slough off new responsibilities—and we cannot do that without paying an excessive price in terms of our national welfare. We can, however, enhance its operating efficiency through improved organization. I expect to make such improvements under the authority of the Reorganization Act of 1945. . . .

We have won a great war—we, the nations of plain people who hate war. In the test of that war we found a strength of unity that brought us through—a strength that crushed the power of those who sought by force to deny our faith in the dignity of man.

During this trial the voices of disunity among us were silent or were subdued to an occasional whine that warned us that they were still among us. Those voices are beginning to cry aloud again. We must learn constantly to turn deaf ears to them. They are voices which foster fear and suspicion and intolerance and hate. They seek to destroy our harmony, our understanding of each other, our American tradition of "live and let live." They have become busy again, trying to set race against race, creed against creed, farmer against city dweller, worker against employer, people against their own governments. They seek only to do us mischief. They must not prevail.

It should be impossible for any man to contemplate without a sense of personal humility the tremendous events of the 12 months since the last annual message, the great tasks that confronts us, the new and huge problems of the coming month and years. Yet, these very things justify the deepest confidence in the future of this Nation of free men and women.

The plain people of this country found the courage and the strength, the self-discipline, and the mutual respect to fight and to win, with the help of our Allies, under God. I doubt if the tasks of the future are more difficult. But if they are, then I say that our strength and our knowledge and our understanding will be equal to those tasks.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

January 14, 1946.

Trial Reveals Work of Reich Plunder Corps

Nurenberg, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—The Germans during the last months of the war sent a special "plunder commando corps," formed of Ruhr Valley miners, through Holland town by town to remove everything of value, French Prosecutor Charles Gerthoffer charged today at the war crimes trial.

The climax of the looting, Gerthoffer said, came after Allied airborne troops had landed in Holland and the Germans, forseeing the end, decided to get the last pound of loot they could.

For the first time, a Belgian prosecutor apeared in court to take up charges under the Berlin indictment of German persecution of his country.

M. Delphe, the Belgian, said that the Germans seized more than 130 billion Belgian francs to buy goods and finance black market operations.

Also, not satisfied with deporting Belgians for slave labor, the Germans forced Belgians to pay their wages through credits put in the Reichsbank, Delphe charged.

rance suffered so badly that it had difficulty in paying German occupation costs, Gerthoffer said, and then Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering ordered black market operations curbed.

Describing German economic looting, Gerthoffer introduced an order issued by Goering in August, 1940, to prevent transfer of title to French industries to persons in foreign countries.

Reorganizing Unit May Ask Marshall's Aid

Chungking, Jan. 21 (AP).—Gen. George C. Marshall, special American envoy who arranged the Chinese truce, may be invited to act as mediator on government reorganization problems now before the political Consultative Conference, informed Chinese said today.

Marshall returned to Chungking today from a short visit in Shanghai, where he conferred with Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U. S. forces in the China theater.

The political conference, now working through subcommittees to try to create a government representative of all parties, was said to favor deferring any call to Marshall as arbiter so long as there remained any hope of solving their differences unaided.

It was conceded, however, that there was little chance of settling such questions as reorganization of the State Council before the Wednesday deadline for adjournment.

Chinese observers thought it almost certain that Marshall at least would be called upon to help in the unification and reorganization of Chinese military forces, now being studied by a committee of two National Government generals and one Communist.

The struggle between government and Communist forces in the field today, eight days after the truce took effect, appeared to have degenerated into a series of skirmishes.

U. S. Policy Restated

By the Associated Press

The State Department reiterated yesterday that United States forces were in China only to assist in disarming and repatriating Japanese troops.

In response to a query growing out of a statement by Representative Bates (R., Mass.) in Tientsin that repatriation of the Japanese had been turned over to the Chinese and that the U. S. Marines in north China now constituted a "stabilizing force," an official of the department said that—

1. Technically the responsibility for disarming and repatriating the Japanese in China had always rested with the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

2. A number of policy statements since the surrender, including the communique of the Big Three foreign ministers at Moscow, had emphasized that the American forces were in China only to assist Chiang in carrying out these obligations;

3. Reiterated that the U. S. forces would be withdrawn from China as soon as the repatriation of Japanese was completed or whenever the Chinese government might indicate it was in position to do the job alone.

D. C. Recreation Program Subject Of WINX Talk

The Capital's recreation program will be developed by a quarter million dollars this year if budget estimates are approved by Congress, Milo F. Christiansen declared yesterday.

Christiansen, superintendent of recreation for the District, outlined the department's activities and plans in a brief address over Station WINX yesterday afternoon. His message acknowledged the need for expanded recreational facilities and tied it in closely with the return of veterans who will be the leaders of today's youth.

"Your recreation board has been assured of funds which will make possible drafting of plans for development of 31 of the city's recreation centers looking toward the completion of developments too long deferred." The speaker also forecast increasing centers by adding five summer playgrounds and expanding the operation of eight other grounds.

NAUSEA due to travel motion RELIEVED with the aid of MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY THE WORLD OVER
aids in quieting the nervous system

DON WINSLOW

SHE'S IN THE CABIN BELOW!
LEAD AND I'LL FOLLOW!
HIT HIM EASY IF YOU HAVE TO--REMEMBER I'VE GOT TO TEST MY INTERNOPRESS HELMET!
SHE'S IN THERE!
W-WHERE'S MRS. JONES?
REACH FOR THE CEILING, WINSLOW! YOU'RE FLIRTING WITH DEATH IF YOU DON'T!
1-23-46

EL VERSO TOBACCOS
Are DARK Because They're
Extra Cured
Which Makes Them
Extra Sweet and Mellow!
FOR SMOKING PERFECTION TRY
EL VERSO Cigars

Behind The Filibuster

By Merlo Pusey

Congress Lacks Policymaking Tools

The session in which it was hoped Congress would redeem itself has begun with a filibuster. Instead of inspiring new confidence in Congress as our national policymaking body, the performance in the Senate is sending a wave of disgust over the Nation. Millions of plain people will see in it not so much a revolt against an unwise piece of legislation as an indication that Congress is failing to meet its responsibility as a legislative body.

PUSEY

There is not much point in trying to apportion the blame for this foolish gabfest. Certainly the filibusters must be severely condemned for using such an undemocratic weapon. But sponsors of the FEPC bill are also open to criticism for injecting so controversial an issue into the emergency now confronting Congress. Most serious of all, Congress itself is open to censure for its failure to replace its out-worn legislative machinery which reduces law-making to a hit-or-miss process.

Actually, of course, filibustering is one of the minor evils by which Congress is afflicted. It arouses a great deal of hostility because it is spectacular—a public demonstration of disorderly and undemocratic procedure. But in practice it is less important than the waste of congressional time on trivia, the inefficiency of the present committee system and the lack of leadership in working out a legislative program.

THE BIG question about Congress is whether it will devote itself whole-heartedly to overcoming these major handicaps. Last year in summoned the courage to order a searching examination of its structure and methods of working. That study has now been completed. An excellent report has been prepared and will be considered by the La Follette-Monroney Committee today before submission to the entire Congress.

Contents of the report have not been released, but there is sufficient agreement on the nature of the problem to justify the assumption that it will urge strengthening Congress in the following manner:

1. Create policy committees in both the House and Senate. This is probably the most important single move that can be made to strengthen our democratic system. To be effective, of course, these policy committees would have to work with the President as a sort of legislative cabinet. It would be their job to outline, in collaboration with the President, a legislative program for every sessions. The President's message on the state of the Union would not then go to a skeptical Congress as advice from afar. Rather, it would reflect the best judgment of the President and his congressional advisers—the program of a united Administration. The result would inevitably be a lessening of the friction that usually arises when the policymaking functions of the President and Congress are exercised in wholly separate spheres.

2. Sharply reduce the number of congressional committees. Legislative responsibility is now haphazardly disbursed among 33 standing committees in the Senate and 48 in the House, plus about 20 special committees. Each tends to become a tight little presidium in its own field, often wasteful overlapping of work performed. Such loose organization discourages any comprehensive policymaking and tends to narrow legislative vision to pin-point problems.

If it is true that the La Follette-Monroney Committee proposes to consolidate all these heterogeneous bodies into 16 major committees in each house, there will be howls of indignation from those who feel the chairs of authority slipping from under them. But the public will loudly applaud. And if there is general appreciation of the crisis that democracy faces, the clamor will be loud enough to force the changes through.

3. Relieve Congress of trivial duties for which it has no time. This will involve creation of a local government for the District of Columbia and some machinery for handling the innumerable claims now submitted to Congress in the form of special bills. It will involve also better staffing of Congressional committees and strengthening of the Legislative Reference Service.

Uniformed critics often assume more work by Congressmen is all that is necessary. Slight acquaintances with Capitol Hill would show them that Congressmen are among the most overworked groups in America. One essential of any reform plan is to relieve them of minor duties so that they may concentrate on the basic task of shaping our national policy.

The question is whether Congress will have the foresight and statesmanship to prepare itself for the larger role it must play to keep democracy virile and responsive to the will of the people. Will it let fixed habits of doing things and little vested interests of a few individual members stand in the way of modernizing our legislative system? Or will it strike out boldly for adjustment of its machinery to the age in which we are living, as did the founding fathers 159 years ago? The answer that Congress gives may be expected in the long run to overshadow any action taken on the emergency bills now commanding the limelight.

Truman Asks for 78% Increase In Commerce Dept. Budget

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Staff Writer

President Truman has given Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace his opportunity to become the champion of the American businessman.

In forwarding the national budget to Congress yesterday, Mr. Truman recommended that Commerce—a much neglected department in the Roosevelt years—be given an appropriation of $165,336,000 for the next fiscal year. This represents an increase of 78 per cent over the sum Wallace got for the current fiscal year.

Aides of the Iowan, who was beaten out for the vice presidency in 1944 by Mr. Truman, were jubilant over the increase. They said it was virtually all Secretary Wallace had asked for, and they looked for him to do for the businessman—little and big—what he once did for the farmer, as boss of the Department of Agriculture.

Outlined Plans in September

They expect, too, that people will now come to realize that Wallace is much more that the impractical dreamer his foes have pictured him as being.

Secretary Wallace's plans for helping the American businessman, at home and aboard, were outlined at a new conference last September. They were the most ambitious reporters had heard since Herbert Hoover was head of the Commerce Department.

Wallace said he wanted to strengthen the Commerce Department so that it could better "present the needs of business in the councils of Government, and of Government in the councils of business."

He envisioned surveys and analyses that would help businessmen size up the economic picture; Commerce field officers that would help them, as Agriculture helps the farmers; technological aid from the Bureau of Standards and other agencies, and a complete population census every five years instead of every ten, a census that would cover housing, the labor force and agriculture so as to provide business with "badly needed information on local markets."

The only question mark over Wallace's plan had to do with money. President Truman and Budget Director Harold Smith have now answered that, at least in part. The rest is up to Congress.

In September, Secretary Wallace also told of plans to ask Cangress fo rthree additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce to reinforce the present Undersecretary and ane Assistant Secretary. There would then be an Assistant Secretary for each of four grand divisions of the recognized department: Air Commerce, International Trade, Industrial Economy and Small Business.

Hearings Scheduled Today

These extra "little Cabinet" officers are authorized in a bill which has been introuced by Senator Josiah Bailey (D., N. C.). Hearings are scheduled for this morning before the Senate Commerce Committee, and Secretary Wallace will be a witness.

Legislation also will be required for a complete population census every five years instead of the present decennial census.

President Truman, in his message to Congress yesterday, explained why he had recommended a "substantial increase" for Secretary Wallace's department. He said:

"In its assistance to industry, the Department of Commerce will concentrate its efforts on these primary objectives: Promotion of a large and well-balanced foreign trade; provision of improved technical assistance and management aids, especially fo small enterprises, and strengthening of basic statistics on business operations, both by industries and by regions.

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JANE ARDEN

A-R-E-ARDEN-JANE ARDEN-THAT'S IT!
LET'S SEE—SHE TOLD ME HER NAME—
YOU UNDERSTAND I WANT HER PAGED IN THE COFFEE SHOP IN FIFTEEN MINUTES
IN THE COFFEE SHOP IN FIFTEEN MINUTES—YES, MA'AM!
SO HILDA GRAY IS IN ROOM 418—I'LL CALL CHIEF AKERSON—
WAIT A MINUTE, MISS ARDEN—I WANT TO TALK TO YOU!
?

LEONARD LYONS

Gossip From Gotham

New York, Jan. 21.—The London dispatches last week reported the return of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr from Moscow and the likelihood that he will be named Ambassador to Washington. Kerr's mission to Moscow was a failure in the early days of the war. It was Wendell Willkie, in fact, who once saved Kerr's job after Stalin had denounced some Britishers at the marshal's dinner for Willkie . . . Then, one day, during a conference at the Kremlin, an air-raid alert was sounded. Stalin, his interpreter and Ambassador Kerr went to the shelter. And there, forced by the Nazi raid to be confined together in a small room for long hours, Stalin and Kerr lost their coldness, even laughed, and the reconciliation was effected.

Joseph Stalin

Some financial experts en route to China to help curb inflation there have, in their portfolios, a plan to introduce three types of currency into China: The first for use in foreign trade, the second for use in 10-year, long-range investments, and the third for travel purposes . . . Fiorello LaGuardia leaves for Rio next Friday, as Truman's special Ambassador to the inaugural there. LaGuardia expects to make only one broadcast from Rio . . . Gen. Wainwright visited the Stork Club last week and shook hands with only one employe, a Filipino bus-boy. Wainwright told him: "I love and admire all Filipinos."

Before the atomic bomb crews left for their base, an Army official told them they were to drop a new type of bomb. "We've tested it and took movies of the test," said the official. "We'll show you just what it does" . . . The crews were seated in a projection room to see the movies of the atom bomb test in the New Mexico desert. But they never were shown the movies. The men who were to drop a two-billion-dollar bomb conceived by the greatest scientists in the world had to be content with looking at blurred still-photos, because the movie projector broke down and nobody knew how to fix it.

The day after Elliott Nugent left the cast of the "Voice of the Turtle," in which he was starred for two years, he went to see the show. . . . During a rehearsal at the NBC studios Arturo Toscanini asked Salvatore Baccaloni, the Met's huge basso, how he managed to amass so much flesh. Baccaloni stoutly insisted it was all muscle. Then, to prove it, he grasped the sides of a chair firmly and raised his body over it, horizontally . . . When Undersecretary of the Interior Fortas, whose resignation was announced last week, returns from London he'll enter private practice with Thurman Arnold.

Too many packages sent to people in France by mail are "lost" en route. Eventually, the contents of these packages show up in the black market there . . . Lewis Milestone, the director, was able to circumvent this. He wanted to send an overcoat to a friend in Paris. Milestone first ripped apart the back seam of the coat, splitting the coat in two. He mailed each half separately and on different days—one half to his friend in Paris, the other half to the man's daughter at a different address.

Peter Lorre received an expensive initialled cigarette case from Paul Lukas, as a Christmas gift. Lorre, ever suspicious of fellow Mittel Europeans, now wonders whether Lukas ordered the initialled case for him, or merely was passing on a gift which he himself had received. Their initials are the same . . . Maria Kramer will introduce a hospitalization plan for the guests at her chain of hotels. She will offer policies to the transients as they register, covering any illness while they're at the hotel . . . John Roebuck, author of the Jigger Moran novels, has been writing radio scripts for Hi Brown for two years. They're on the phone to each other every day, discussing "Bulldog Drummond," "Inner Sanctum" and other serials on which they work. But they've never met.

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Alexis Smith, Bracken Coming for Polio Drive; Notes of the Theater

THE FIRST of Hollywood's glamorous feminine stars announced to make the trek to Washington to participate in the Roosevelt Birthday Celebration, for the benefit of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the local institutions engaged in the treatment of the disease, is Alexis Smith, from the Warner Brothers' Burbank studios.

Alexis Smith

In the same breath—the paragraph was only one good breath long—the local committee in charge makes known that Eddie Bracken has raised the number of male stars making the junket to two, Van Johnson already having signified his purpose to be here. The ebulliently comic Mr. Bracken will be a representative of the Paramount lot, Mr. Johnson, of course, hailing from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's opulent picture plant.

Alexis Smith should need no identification in the minds of film-goers. She is now being seen on the screen opposite Errol Flynn in "San Antonio," current at the Metropolitan Theater, and previously appeared with the same star in "Dive Bomber" and "Gentleman Jim"; with Charles Boyer and Joan Fontaine in "The Constant Nymph" and with Fredric March in "The Adventures of Mark Twain." Costarred in "Rhapsody in Blue," she has just completed "Night and Day," with Cary Grant, and "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," with Humphrey Bogart.

Tall, willowy and beautiful, Miss Smith made her public debut as a dancer at the age of 13. And Alexis is her real name. Her father, Alexander Smith, was eager for a son and partially fulfilled his dream in the naming of his daughter.

This brash young Mr. Bracken has been a Washington favorite ever since his initial stage appearance here at the National in George Abbott's production of "Brother Rat." That effervescent collegiate hit was followed by comparably successful assignments in "What a Life" and "Too Many Girls" in the Bracken book. Pounced on by Paramount and signed to a contract, Eddie has contributed memorably to the screen in such frolics as "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek," with Betty Hutton; "Hail the Conquering Hero," "The Fleet's In," "Bring on the Girls" and just recently "Hold That Blonde," she being the tawny Miss Veronica Lake. Now under contract to Preston Sturges—to whom any young player ought to be glad to be—Bracken has just completed "Ladies Man," as yet not even on the release charts.

John J. Payette and Carter T. Barron, cochairman of the entertainment committee for the Roosevelt Birthday celebration, report that early reactions of the Hollywood stars and studio executives indicate the presence in Washington, come this weekend and first of next week, of some 25 West Coast personalities to take part in the various observances. These will include the special midnight shows, dances and whatnot. Tickets for the dances at the Wardman Park, Shoreham, Mayflower and Washington Hotels now are on sale at the hotels, in Government departments and at the Willard Hotel ticket agency; for the dance at Uline Arena, get them at the Servicemen's Information Center, on Post Square, and at Uline Arena. Tickets for the January 29 midnight shows, at the Capitol and Earle Theaters, are now available at any Warner Brothers or Loew Theater and at RKO-Keith's Theater. For the Howard Theater midnight show, and the dance at the Lincoln Colonnade, tickets are now on sale at 1212 V st. nw. So now you know.

Visibility Clear

Over the weekend, Eastern Division Manager Carter T. Barron contemplated the outlook for his local screens and found it bright and shiny—a view he hopes the public also will entertain.

Following the current "Leave Her to Heaven," Lowe's Palace will be presenting David O. Selznick's production of "Spellbound," a drama of psychoanalysis, directed by Alfred Hitchcock and costarring Ingrid Bergman and Gregory Peck. Already previewed, this one can be unequivocally recommended as a picture disclosing nothing to diminish Mr. Hitchcock's reputation as a wizard at compounding suspense. On Thursday, the Capitol will be unspooling "The Harvey Girls," in Technicolor, with Judy Garland and John Hodiak at the top of the cast. This is the one that gives full throttle to a little number called "The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe," that somehow seemed to get itself around considerably in advance of the picture.

For the future, from M-G-M, the Loew booking sheets are penciled in with such as "Adventure," costarring Greer Garson and a young fellow named Clark Gable; "Army Brat," "The Postman Always Rings Twice," "The Yearling"—after all these years—"Faithful in My Fashion," "Two Sister From Boston" and "The Ziegfeld Follies."

Twentieth Century-Fox is represented by "Anna and the King of Siam," "Chicken Every Sunday," "A Walk in the Sun" and "Dragonwyck."

From United Artists will come "Caesar and Cleopatra," the six-million-dollar British Technicolor production of the George Bernard Shaw play; "The Sin of Harold Diddleback," starring Harold Lloyd, and—running neck and neck in belatedness with "The Yearling"—Howard Hughes' "The Outlaw," starring Jane Russell.

Managing Director Gene Ford of the Capitol also is pluming himself a little peacockishly over the stars booked for the stage bills at the only remaining house in town that still adheres to the "combination" policy. He has in sight, among others, Connie Boswell, Bob Eberly, Jackie Coogan, the Duncan Sisters, the radio show, "Ladies Be Seated," and, when and if available, the Glenn Miller Band.

Dots and Dashes

The Columbia Light Opera Company's new box office at 809 I st. nw., is now set up and doing a lively business in tickets for "Rio Rita," the civic singing group's third production of the 1945-46 season . . . Scheduled for Roosevelt Auditorium, February 13-16, under the sponsorship of the D. C. Recreation Department . . . Reservations at $1.80, $1.20 and 90 cents, by calling RE. 3010 . . . After a five-year, wartime suspension, the Alexandria Little Theater is back in the running on several tracks . . . Will present "The Great Big Doorstep," three-act comedy by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, as its second production of the year . . . Resumes the radio period, "Little Theater on the Air" over Alexandria's Station WPIK . . . Has organized a play-reading group and has its regular workshop activities going great guns . . . Anyone interested should call Mrs. Glenn Richards, ALexander 3369, and get a great big welcome . . . Those Kogod and Burka special "Old Clothes Matinees" will be held this Saturday, January 26, at 10:30 a. m. . . . Apex and Senator Theaters will present "Thunderhead, Son of Flicka," and the Naylor and Atlas, "Buffalo Bill," both in Technicolor . . . Admission by discarded wearing apparel only . . . First "Open House" of 1946 at the Variety Club, Saturday night, with dancing 10 p. m., to 1 a. m., to Morgan Baer music.

Two-Days-Off Note

Piles up over the weekend, doesn't it?

Advertisement

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AAF Revises Discharge System for Enlisted Men

By Robert B. McBane
Post Staff Writer

Thousands of Army Air Force enlisted men and women will be discharged immediately and other thousands will be released during the next five months under a new directive just approved by the War Department.

The directive provides for immediate release of all AAF enlisted men who have 44 points or who would have completed 36 months' service by April 30.

Five additional categories provide for discharge of enlisted men as follows:

Effective February 1, 44 points or 33 months service by April 30.

Effective March 1, 44 points or 30 months service by April 30.

Effective April 1, 44 points or 28 months service by April 30.

Effective May 1, 42 points or 26 months service by June 30.

Effective June 1, 40 points or 24 months service by June 30.

This means that an Air Force enlisted man today who has only 19 months service is assured of discharge after June 1.

Immediate Discharges

The directive also provides that any AAF enlisted man returning from overseas after January 17 will be discharged immediately if he has completed 24 months active honorable service.

Enlisted Wacs will be discharged immediately if they would have completed 24 months service by April 30. The same applies to Wacs returning from overseas.

The directive abolishes "critical" categories, which in the past have qualified a man's eligibility for discharge. It also abolishes the consideration of personnel shortages, so that nothing can stop the discharge of AAF enlisted personnel who meet the listed qualifications.

It provides that any enlisted person who becomes surplus at his station and who would be eligible on the above schedule within 60 days will be discharged immediately.

Transfer Prohibited

It prohibits transfer of any enlisted person to another station unless he could render two full months service after arrival at the new station before becoming eligible for discharge.

The new directive rescinds all previous directives, except those which provide for immediate discharge under age, dependency, hardship and national interest rulings.

Key enlisted personnel performing certain statistical and machine records work who would be eligible for discharge immediately or by February 1 under the new schedule may be retained until February 10 upon agreement between the individual enlisted man and his unit commander.

R. P. Smith Elected Hood Board Head

Frederick, Md., Jan. 21 (Spl.).—R. Paul Smith, Hagerstown, was elected president of the board of trustees of Hood College at the annual midwinter meeting, it was announced by Dr. Henry I. Stahr, college president. He succeeds Dr. Charles P. Rice, York, Pa., who recently died. At the same time it was announced that Holmes D. Baker, Frederick banker, has been appointed to the board.

Billion Served by USO

Chicago.—More than one billion persons, almost half the world's population, have been served by USO since its organization in 1941, Lindsley F. Kimball, national president, has announced.

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Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back

When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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Tuesday, January 22, 1946

Local Victory

The people of Washington owe a vote of thanks to representatives of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women and other consumer groups whose protests brought about the shelving of a bill to legalize resale-price maintenance in the District. Members of the Senate District Committee were obviously impressed by the force of the arguments against this ill-advised, inopportune measure that would undoubtedly have operated to bring about a substantial increase in the prices of trademarked and branded goods sold in the District.

Spokesmen for the National Association of Retail Druggists, the chief lobbyists for the legislation, were no match for the opposition in the open hearings in which both sides of the question were aired. Their position was subsequently undermined, moreover, by the publication of a voluminous report of the Federal Trade Commission condemning the practice of resale-price maintenance, now legalized in 45 States. The State laws have been reinforced by the Miller-Tydings Act, applicable to goods sold in interstate commerce and resold in those 45 States.

Action on the local bill has been postponed indefinitely, with the consent of the bill's advocates, owing largely to the public spirit and intelligence displayed by witnesses for consumer groups. A campaign is now under way to secure repeal of the Miller-Tydings Act, with support of the Department of Justice as well as the FTC. As a result, the lobbyists who had hoped to put over the local bill with a minimum of publicity are now on the defensive. They will have to fight to retain past gains instead of trying to invade untouched territory.

Filibuster

The Senate of the United States is once more paralyzed by that peculiarly ugly travesty on the democratic process, a filibuster. We think, as we have already said, that it was impolitic of Senator Chavez to bring his bill for a statutory Fair Employment Practice Commission to the floor of the Senate before the President's annual message had been delivered to Capitol Hill. However, there can be nothing but condemnation for the senseless display of sound and fury that has been on exhibit in the world's greatest deliberative chamber. The FEPC issue could be disposed of very swiftly, if the filibusterers would submit to the orderly democratic test of a vote from the floor. Indeed, it could have been disposed of, as Senator Chavez pointed out, during the interval between the opening of Congress and the delivery of the President's message.

Mr. Chavez has now made it clear, moreover, that he would be willing to have his FEPC bill laid aside in favor of any pressing legislation which is actually ready for Senate action. The truth, as is now made clear, is that no such legislation is ready now. In these circumstances all the point is lost out of Senator George's charge that the raising of the FEPC issue "is notice to the American people that the Senate has no concept of the responsibility resting on it." The irresponsibility of the exhibition now in progress on the Hill must be attributed to the filibusterers.

The senselessness of some of the proceedings was given ample illustration by Senator Eastland of Mississippi. The victims of discrimination ought to oppose the FEPC measure, he argued, because "if Congress can pass a bill against discrimination it can pass one in favor of discrimination." This is about as rational as a contention that Congress ought not legislate against theft or arson because some future Congress might legislate in favor of such crimes. It is this sort of poppycock which holds the United States Senate up to ridicule before the world. It is this sort of subversion of the democratic process which threatens the vitality of representative government.

The issue now before the Senate is not so much the FEPC proposal itself as the threat to its own integrity which the filibuster poses. The Senate must decide whether it will submit to the bludgeoning and blackmail of these stubborn men who will not let it vote on the FEPC bill. It possesses a simple means of bringing these men under control. It can do so by invoking cloture. Only in this way can it save itself from impotence. There is no room for a filibuster in a democratic legislature.

Budget 1946-47

By combining his general message on the state of the Union with the budget message, and incorporating in the budget the outlays required to cover his own recommendations, President Truman has made the budget statement more nearly what it was originally intended to be: an executive plan for financing the Government.

The Government's ability to meet the cost of proposed legislative programs is a determining factor in judging their feasibility. It is logical and desirable, therefore, to follow up a statement of legislative objectives with an exposition of our financial position. Thus the present estimates of expenditures include allowances for such items as increased unemployment insurance benefits, increased salary payments to Federal workers, increases in veteran unemployment allowances, housing subsidies, extension of food subsidies, stockpiling of strategic materials, and other programs on the executive list. If the President's recommendations are rejected, the budget estimates will obviously be subject to rather extensive revision.

However, a preponderant proportion of all estimated outlays for the fiscal year 1946-47 consist of outlays resulting from the war or represent the aftermath of war. Total expenditures for the next fiscal year are expected to amount to 35.8 billion dollars, nearly four times the amount spent in the fiscal year 1939-40. But 42 per cent of the total will be required to defray costs of occupation, demobilization and defense. And another 30 per cent is accounted for by payments to veterans, interest on the debt and refunds. Outlays in connection with our foreign commitments will likewise swell the spending total. As a result the spending pattern of 1946-47 cannot be regarded as typical of a peacetime period. It is that of a transition year in which we shall still be devoting a large part of our resources to defraying the costs of war.

Estimates of revenue for the coming fiscal year have likewise been swollen by the inclusion of receipts from sale or rental of surplus properties. If these extraordinary receipts were deducted, and if reductions in corporate taxes voted recently by Congress are fully effective next year, present tax rates would yield revenues of only 27 billion dollars. As it is, total receipts are estimated at 31.5 billion dollars—4.3 billion dollars short of the amount needed to balance the budget.

It is obvious that this near-balance in 1946-47 is no guarantee of a complete balance in 1947-48. That will depend on many factors, legislative and economic, that cannot now be foreseen. If Congress follows the President's wishes and refrains from further tax reductions, if economic activity remains at high levels, and if no unforeseeen large additional expenditures are incurred, the budget may be in balance for 1947-48.

The President concludes that expenditures after 1947 "can hardly be expected to be reduced to less than 25 billion dollars in subsequent years." In view of the heavy fixed charges for debt and yeteran carg, and the steadily expanding scope of peacetime governmental functions, this estimate appears conservative. On the other hand, the present tax system, given full employment and national income, would, it is believed, yield more than 30 billion dollars, thus allowing ultimately for a limited amount of tax reduction along with a balanced budget.

In view of the uncertain prospect, the anticipated reduction in the size of the outstanding debt during the next year and a half affords no guarantee that the downward trend will continue. Contemplated reductions in the debt have been made possible only because an excessive volume of borrowing for war purposes has swollen the Treasury's cash balance far beyond requirements.

Advocates of speedy budget balancing will doubtless be heartened by the President's assertion that it "is good to move toward a balanced budget and a start on the retirement of the debt at a time when demand for goods is strong and the business outlook good." However, there is a significant absence of any suggestion that the President would strive for budgetary balance if his hopes of good business should be disappointed. Indeed, his indorsement of the Senate full-employment bill suggests that he favors deficit spending as a stimulus of lagging business.

Two Eds

The Senate when it gets the nomination of Ed Pauley as Undersecretary of the Navy may be reminded of the case of Ed Flynn. Mr. Flynn was nominated Minister to Australia for political services rendered. He was an unworthy candidate for the post, but when Mr. Flynn, under an immediate urgency of his own, presented the IOU, Mr. Roosevelt felt obliged to pay off the debt. Accordingly the President, with little faith in either the candidate himself or the candidate's ability to win confirmation, sent his name to the Senate. It was only a hunting license that Mr. Flynn got, but it sufficed to get Mr. Roosevelt out of debt. Doubtless the President was the least perturbed man in Washington when Mr. Flynn went up the Hill with it and, finding that he would have landed a rebuff, asked the President to withdraw it.

It may be that Mr. Truman found himself in the same situation as Mr. Roosevelt. Ed Pauley is the treasurer of the Democratic Party, has seen that the party has been well and liberally lubricated, and is a persistent presenter of his IOU. Mr. Truman, doubtless with the same lack of enthusiasm as Mr. Roosevelt showed in the same circumstances, paid up in the form of the present nomination of Mr. Pauley as Undersecretary of the Navy. Mr. Pauley doubtless wants to bag a confirmation because the post promises a way into the Cabinet. We suggest that all that Mr. Pauley has got is a hunting license. It will be the hope of all who have the cause of good government at heart to see that the license brings him no luck, and that the nomination will be withdrawn. Too much is at stake in the present issue for the Senate to honor this nomination.

Packing Strike

In the meat packing industry as in the steel industry, management reckons that the price relief allowed it by the OPA does not warrant payment of the wage relief demanded by its workers. The case for wage relief among the packinghouse workers is a peculiarly compelling one. They have always been ill-paid in comparison with the workers in other trades. During the war their requests for wage increases were repeatedly turned down by the War Labor Board. Now that the war is over they feel entitled to some improvement in status and, with reductions in their take-home pay occasioned by loss of overtime, their need seems real and imperative.

At the same time, maintenance of price ceilings on meat products is a vital factor in the whole stabilization program. The OPA has offered to allow the packers to raise their prices to the extent of about 11 cents a hundredweight for meat sold to civilians and to the extent of 35 cents a hundredweight for Government purchases; it is believed that the former can be absorbed by wholesalers without raising prices to consumers and that the latter, no longer very great in volume, is a justified subsidy. OPA officials believe that this rise in prices should make possible a substantial increase in the hourly rate of pay to workers; the major packing houses are united in saying no.

We do not see, if this impasse persists, that the Government can take any other course than seizure and operation of the packing plants pending determination of a fair settlement by the fact-finding group appointed by President Truman. A meat famine would have serious repercussions upon the well-being of the whole country; it would also, as Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has pointed out, seriously dislocate our whole agricultural economy and impede the shipment of relief supplies to Europe. Of course, if the Government takes over the plants and asks the workers to return to their jobs, it will be obliged to assure the unions of some adjustment to their wage demands. We should think that this adjustment should be on the basis of the fact-finding board's recommendations and should be retroactive to the date on which they are asked to return to work.

Job For The Court

In the course of the last century almost all of the border disputes that have troubled the relations of countries in this hemisphere have been settled. One of the remaining few is the question involving the rightful ownership of the region known as Belize or British Honduras, which is bounded by Mexico, Guatemala and the Caribbean. The British began to settle in that coastal region as far back as 1638, when it was still under Spanish rule. It did not formally become a British colony until 1862. But three years earlier—in 1859—an Anglo-Guatemalan convention was drawn up which apparently fixed the border separating Belize from Guatemala. Some years ago, however, Guatemala reopened the entire question on the ground that British sovereignty over Belize was faulty, since Great Britain had never fully carried out the stipulations of the Convention of 1859. Since then the Belize problem has come up at practically every inter-American conference.

As international issues go, the Belize problem is not one to cause undue alarm. The dispute over it has been more irritating than dangerous. Nonetheless, it is heartening that the British government, taking cognizance of Guatemalan grievances and claims, has now formally agreed to submit the dispute to the new International Court of Justice that is to be set up under the United Nations Charter. Its only reservation is that Guatemala, like Great Britain, accept the compulsory jurisdiction of that tribunal in all legal disputes concerning the boundaries of British Honduras and agree to be bound by the court's decision. Certainly Great Britain could ask no less, and there is every reason to believe that Guatemala will comply with that request.

The importance of Britain's action greatly transcends the dispute itself, although it involves the fate of an old British colony as large in area as all of Wales. The importance lies in the fact that it constitutes a manifestation of Britain's determination, previously voiced by Prime Minister Attlee, to make UNO the basis of British foreign policy. It is to be hoped that in thus taking the lead in turning over a long-standing cause of friction between herself and another and very much less powerful member of the United Nations, Great Britain will set an example which will be followed by the other great powers.

PIGEONS AND SNOW

The snow and sleet came to armor the earth.
Pigeons of a mottled white strutted,
Pecked and strutted
On the leagues of breastplate
The vain sun shone half-heartedly upon.
In the cemetery a group of little marble doves,
Crowded on a sculptured headstone,
Was poised, each with a look of expectation
In its heady marble eyes . . .
But the pigeons
Strutting in and out among the shrubbery,
Pecking at the graves
And the jeweled grass between the graves,
Understood the stillness of the doves,
Their expectant eyes
And the snow unshaken on their wings,
So strained for flight.

ANDREW HEWITT

Just Within Sight Of Land

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference. All letters are subject to condensation.

Yamashita

Congratulations to Serviceman John Lee Mooney of Pasadena, Calif., for his letter on Yamashita, which you published on January 15.

I have often wondered how American generals and servicemen felt about Yamashita's trial, knowing what went on during wartime on both sides of the line. I have wondered when the American tradition of justice and fair play would speak out. My own silence was due chiefly because of lack of first-hand information, and because my knowledge is based on what I have heard from servicemen and read in magazine articles.

Justice as applied to penal codes implies that when a crime is defined, penalty is applied to whoever may be guilty of that crime as defined. Whether he happens to be on the winning or losing side is not a proper consideration. Mr. Mooney's letter gives one the hope that the American people will not long tolerate a one-sided justice, and that from the war crime trials there may eventually evolve a code of justice that is applicable to all alike. Otherwise the trials represent a step back into the Dark Ages where conqueror imposed his will on the conquered, except that ours have one even more ugly feature, wrong practiced in the name of right. It is bad enough that there should be barbarism in war; there is no excuse for its continuance in peacetime.

LILLIAN HAYMAN KANEGIS.
Washington, Jan. 15.

Amnesty For Conscience

You are to be congratulated on your excellent editorial of January 16 entitled "Amnesty for Conscience." I have known a number of these men personally and they are neither Jehovah's Witnesses, Hopi Indians, nor "screwballs." They simply have sufficient courage to be willing to face social stigma for a conviction which most of us admit is the ideal we believe in but are unwilling to suffer for personally.

Many of them are original thinkers in other fields of social progress and they certainly should no longer be deprived of their civil liberties. I hope President Truman will grant the request of the American Civil Liberties Union so that these men will have the same rights and privileges as other citizens to make their contribution to these unsettled times.

E. T. G.
Washington, Jan. 16.

Pressure Within Unions

I read with interest the letter of Mr. C. Longacre on January 16, in which he deplored labor's denunciation of the President's fact-finding proposal.

I had the privilege of spending several days during the holidays in the middle of the industrial section of southeast Michigan, which is my native home. I took occasion, because of my interest in this labor-management situation, to talk with a number who are employed in GM plants. These men would not care to be quoted, but they, who were confidential friends of mine, expressed the feeling that they were unsympathetic with the strike, that it did not express the majority of opinion or will of the workers. They felt they would lose far more than they would gain and that procedure by which union decisions were reached were not conducted in a democratic manner. I personally feel that careful consideration must be given to the type of pressure that is exerted in this issue lest the dominant minority of our labor unions be further strengthened in their dictatorial capacities. I feel keenly that the present trends are indicative of a loss of the true American way of life and that an individual who wants to work should have the privilege of work and that his interests should not be contradicted by the decisions of a minority proposing to represent the interests of the laboring man.

W. T. WEAVER.
New Market, Va., Jan. 15.

Belgian Election

Referring to your editorial of January 14, "Belgian Election," I want you to know that the Belgian Democratic Union (in French, "Union Democratique Belge," in Flemish, "Unie der Demokraten Van Belgie") is no dissident Catholic Party at all. It is a nonconfessional party, t.t.s., all confessional questions (religious problems) are excluded, so that this group unites believers (which in Belgium mostly means Catholics) and nonbelievers as well. They all work together without any distinction. This party is born from the underground movement (mouvement de la resistance), actually backed by those men. This party may be compared in a certain way—as far as its meaning is concerned—to General De Gaulle's party in France.

There certainly are Catholics among them, but by no means should it be called a Catholic Party.

FRIDA WOUTERS.
Washington, Jan. 15.

Self-Interest

I should like to nominate Mrs. Eleanor Ehrlich of Hyattsville, Md., as the woman of the year. Mrs. Ehrlich's grinning picture appears on the first page of the second section of *The Post* for January 18 with the caption: "No worries—Mrs. Eleanor Ehrlich of Hyattsville, Md., happily takes home all the meat she can carry after a highly successful shopping excursion."

This picture and its caption symbolize so perfectly the *unenlightened* self-interest which is so tragically typical of our country today. Mrs. Ehrlich's shortsighted preoccupation with her own needs at the expense of other customers is an individualized example of the mental attitude of an entire Nation which will not tolerate continued food rationing though the rest of the world starves and we could do much to relieve its plight. An individual who hoards scarce items is seldom popular in his community. On the level of international relations more than mere popularity is at stake.

ELIZABETH S. FRENCH.
Washington, Jan. 18.

"First Things First"

Under the title, "First Things First," in your editorial columns of January 19, you castigate Senator Chavez for precipitating the FEPC filibuster at a time when issues of greater import awaited determination. I submit that the Senator's explanation of his course, which we in the gallery heard and those who check the *Congressional Record* may read, is ample justification.

There were, said the Senator, a series of important bills to consider. The Senate was also under the President's injunction to act quickly and with decision on those bills. The Senate had adjourned from Monday until Thursday to await the President's message. When this was postponed, it had the choice of again adjourning, and thus by a week's inactivity rejecting the presidential plea for action, or of staying in session. It chose the latter course. The question then remained: What to consider? Of all the bills on the Administration's agenda, only one, that embodying a permanent FEPC, was not tied up in committee.

In the light of his explanation, I believe Senator Chavez acted in the public's best interests and is innocent of that lack of foresight which you charge him.

SERGT. ARTHUR M. EASTMAN.
Washington, Jan. 19.

The editorial on January 19 on the filibuster in Congress represents, to our minds, an extremely unjust summing up of the situation. Although the group of Southern Senators who are conducting the filibuster are chastised for their behavior, the main burden of *The Post's* disapproval falls on Senator Chavez and the FEPC backers for bringing up the issue. This sort of attitude would indicate that instead of blaming Hitler for the rape of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovakia should be blamed for provoking it.

Our democratic process is being defied by a small group of men who, whatever they may say, do not know the meaning in practice of democracy. I regret that *The Post* has not lived up to its tradition of being the leading liberal force among newspapers in Washington, and that it has adopted a position which can only confuse and weaken the issue which is before the Senate of the United States—the issue being whether our democratic principle of majority rule shall be overthrown at the will of a small band of irreconcilables.

VIRGINIA DURR.
Vice President, Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
Washington, Jan. 19.

Anyone whose idea of religion includes the concept of human brotherhood must feel a sense of outrage at the tactics of the Southern Senators in opening the filibuster against the FEPC bill by a pious and time-consuming appeal for including the chaplain's prayers in the *Senate Journal*. Senator Overton's fulsome praise of these prayers can only be taken as cynical and impudent in the context of its deliberate purpose, and its effrontery is only surpassed by that of Senator Eastland's reported question:

"Does not the Senator think that by all means future generations should know that the sessions of the Senate are opened with prayer, and that we are a Godly and Christian body?"

"Indeed," replied Overton, "I thoroughly agree."

Future generations will not need the record of the chaplain's prayers as a measure of the Senate's Christianity if it permits this kind of strategy to succeed. The filibuster is designed to block debate on a measure which seeks to apply one of the most basic of Christian principles. At the same time it seriously delays Senate action upon other measures desperately necessary to the welfare of millions of Americans. The most eloquent of prayers could never make of this a Godly performance.

RUTH LAVES.
Chevy Chase, Md., Jan. 19.

Your editorial on the threatened filibuster over fair employment legislation is a foul blow to democracy and all those who have suffered so much to protect it from its enemies. Instead of attempting to blame Senator Chavez for the threatened filibuster your editorials should be lavish in praise for his vision and courage in fighting for democracy. You are out of step.

It is not strange that Hitler destroyed all semblance of democracy in Germany by preaching racial hatred and intolerance. Therefore, every vestige of Hitlerism in our country must be eliminated.

The FEPC bill is basic to our national unity which alone can insure a permanent peace and the democratic solution of all our problems.

Your bobbing and weaving is conspicuous in the line of marchers whose steady step is carrying democracy forward. Get in step.

PVT. N. C. ROTH.
Fort Belvoir, Va., Jan. 19.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

IMAGINE, IF YOU can, a President of the United States trying to compose a message on the state of the Union and to put together a series of budget estimates with the threat hanging over his head of the greatest strike in American history.

He completes his message and his budget for the coming fiscal year. He sends them out in advance to press and radio. Then the strike in the steel industry begins.

It would seem to invalidate every figure he uses. How can you possibly plan a Federal budget, based on estimates of revenue from taxation, if you are faced with an industrial crisis that may knock all your tax estimates into a cocked hat?

That is the impossible position in which President Truman found himself. It is a perfect illustration of the way in which business and Government tie in together. Spokesmen for great corporations like United States Steel and General Motors sometimes talk as though they were the corner grocer who could open or close as he saw fit, when actually, as we now realize, these corporations have a power greater than Government itself.

THAT POWER CAME about first through the combine of great masses of capital—the deal engineered by J. P. Morgan, the elder, to put together United States Steel, for example. Then, as the other face of this power, the workers formed trade unions covering whole industries.

In view of this vast power, we of the public are entitled to know much more than we know now. A committee of the Senate should look into all the facts behind the steel strike. It should begin at once, since the most awful threat to the well-being of this Nation that can be imagined is a prolonged strike hopelessly snarling reconversion.

Benjamin Fairless of United States Steel rejected the President's compromise offer. Fairless says that the Government offered the industry price relief. This relief went as high, it is reported, as $4 a ton on the average. Presumably it would have covered the wage increase.

Why, then, did Fairless not accept? That is a question we are entitled to have answered. If it was from fear of fostering inflation, he did not say so in a statement which seemed curt to the point of arrogance.

Government officials close to the whole controversy believe the fact is that the decision was taken away from Fairless. They believe he was willing, anxious even, to find a compromise. But he was overborn by diehards in the industry.

This Fairless angrily denied when Philip Murray of the Steelworkers Union said that at one point the head of "Big Steel" had expressed a willingness to compromise. But we, all of us whose lives are directly affected by this civil war, do not know and we will not know unless the Government acts quickly.

A SENATE COMMITTEE should call not Fairless alone, but Tom Girdler, Ernest Weir and other steel masters whose attitude in the past has been far more uncompromising than that of the spokesmen for "Big Steel." Let the committee call the officials of the union. Let them subpena the companies' books and the union's books and examine them, if it is considered wiser, in executive session.

There may well be within the steel industry those who believe it is possible to repeat 1919 and break the power of the unions as was done in a prolonged and bitter dispute after World War I. If such all-or-nothing gamblers have influenced the final decision, then we are entitled to know it. For the stakes are ours almost as much as they are the stakes of the little group of men wielding this great aggregate of power.

To raise uplifted hands in pious horror at "Government interference" is either a species of blindness or plain hypocrisy. The whole steel industry rests its pricing system if not on active Government approval then certainly on Government sanction. What of the vast Federal expenditures for river improvement that have enabled the industry to cut costs? What of a thousand other points at which Government and industry enmesh?

The danger is that Congress and public will say, finally, "a plague on both your houses." That is a sure way to a Government straitjacket which will end all freedom of collective bargaining.

Our only hope is a quick, hard-hitting Senate investigation. If that has a frail sound, as the furnaces grow cold and the wheels stop, then maybe the old saw about drowning men clutching at straws applies here.

'Evict Starlings'

That problem of the starlings in the public building eaves, porticos, in the trees of Washington—can we not do something to exterminate them?

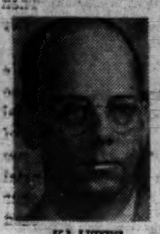
LENORE VAUGHAN.
Washington, Jan. 14.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Truman Asks Congress To Aid U. S. Workers

POLICY: President Truman yesterday laid down his program for the benefit of Federal workers and he urged Congress to give it speedy approval. In his budget message, he asked Congress:



KLUTTZ
Kluttz

(1) To expedite action on salary legislation for all Federal employes in all branches of the Government; (2) to cover Federal workers under a system of unemployment insurance; (3) to enact legislation for the adequate protection of the health and safety of Government workers, and (4) to pay expenses home of Federal workers who are separated after wartime service.

The President estimated that the number of Federal employes will be reduced 500,000 between now and June 30 "and that there will be continuing reductions during the next fiscal year." He said only a few of the emergency wartime agencies would continue actively into the next fiscal year that starts on July 1. The President noted that the Federal force in this country already had been reduced by 500,000 since VJ-Day.

In making his plea for higher salaries, the President pointed out that the elimination of overtime work last autumn had meant a sharp cut in income for Federal workers. "For salaried workers," he explained, "the blow was softened but by no means offset by the increased rates of pay which had become effective July 1. Further adjustment to compensate for increased living costs are required. Moreover, we have long needed a general upward revision of Federal Government salary scales at all levels in all branches—legislative, judicial, and executive. Too many in Government have had to sacrifice too much in economic advantage to serve the nation.

"Adequate salaries will result in economies and improved efficiency in the conduct of Government business—gains that will far outweigh the immediate costs. I hope the Congress," the President said, "will expedite action on salary legislation for all Federal employes in all branches of the Government."

The President excepted only per diem employes—workers whose pay rates are fixed by wage boards. "A blanket adjustment," he explained, "would destroy the system by which their wages are kept aligned with prevailing rates in particular localities." But he did go on to say that "wage boards should be sensitive now, as they were during the war, to changes in local prevailing wage rates and they should make adjustments accordingly." In other words, the President supports wage increases for per diems when their salaries are below the prevailing local rates.

More than 20,000 per diems are employed here an nraedtaybeth employed here and nearby at the Navy Yard, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving, Alexandria Torpedo Plant and other War and Navy establishments.

Indirectly, the President also has thrown his support behind a pay raise for 400,000 postal workers. The Congress has before it the Burch-Mead bill which would raise salaries of postal workers an average of $300.

The President did not specify how much of a raise Federal workers should be given, but he indorsed the Downey 20 per cent bill when it was before the Senate and there is no reason to believe that he will retreat from this stand in the House. The Senate voted a raise that will average 11 per cent.

Later in his message, the President made several significant remarks on the size of the postwar Government and it is evident that he believes the Government will never go back to its prewar size. He brought out that the responsibilities of Government had increased greatly in the past 10 years and this resulted in a larger and more costly operations.

But he warned: "We cannot shrink the Government to prewar dimensions unless we slough off these new responsibilities—and we cannot do that without paying an excessive price in terms of our national welfare." The President is hopeful of more efficient operations and he promised to make improvements under the recently-approved Government Reorganization Act.

The prewar size of the Government was slightly less than a million fulltime employes and the war peak in this country was something over 3,200,000. The President believes the number will shrink to 1,900,000 by June 30 and the force will continue to be reduced for another yea. Several top officials predict privately the total force in this country won't drop below 1,750,000 and that the number here will go down no lower than 180,000.

However, during the retrenchment program some agencies will be expanded if they are given the funds by Congress as recommended by the President. Among these are: Veterans Administration, Federal Commission, Commerce Department, the White House, State Department, and Interstate Commerce. The largest cuts will be in War, Navy, and all the temporary war agencies.

Six Va. Bills Seek Revision Of Voting Laws

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21 (AP).—Recommendations of the Suffrage Commission appointed jointly by the Legislature and Former Governor Darden to study possible revision of State election laws reached the House of Delegates in concrete form today when Delegate Stuart B. Campbell of Wytheville, chairman of the commission, introduced six bills carrying out those recommendations of the study group which may be enacted without amendment of the State Constitution.

At the same time Campbell offered resolutions for constitutional amendments to carry out other recommendations of the commission. These resolutions must pass the current session of the General Assembly and the next regular session in 1948, before the constitutional changes can be submitted to the citizens of the State in a referendum.

37 New Bills Submitted

In the busiest day of the current session to date, legislators found time while listening to a lengthy address by Governor Tuck to introduce 27 bills in the House and 10 in the Senate.

Included in this number were measures which would prohibit punishment of any prisoner of the State by whipping or flogging, a recommendation made today by the new Governor; provide for a flat 25 per cent reduction on motor vehicle licenses, a 5 per cent increase over the chief executive's proposal; and authorize and require the State Department of Health to establish a program for the periodical medical examination of all children of the elementary grades in public schools.

The antiflogging bill, which was introduced by Delegate Charles H. Phillips of Richmond, would strictly prohibit any such type corporal punishment for State prisoners. The present law which allows prisoners to be whipped for certain types of offenses has come in for much public criticism and its repeal was specifically asked by Governor Tuck in his message to the Assembly today.

Delegate Stanley Garner of Newport News, is the patron of the measure, which would reduce license rates on private automobiles motorcycles, side cars, and common and contract passenger carriers. The 20 per cent reduction asked for by Governor Tuck would apply only to private passenger cars.

Medical Tests Asked

Both the Senate and the House received measures which would provide for the medical examination of public school children of the elementary grades. The bills, introduced in the Senate by Dr. J. D. Hagood of Clover, and Ted Dalton of Radford, and in the House by Dr. J. W. Witten of North Tazewell, J. M. Magruder of Arlington and J. J. Williams, jr., of Sandston, carry out recommendations of a health commission appointed in 1945, of which these legislators were members. Senator Dalton estimated today the program would cost approximately $500,000 for the next biennium.

Before going into joint session with the Senate to hear Governor Tuck's address, the House ruled out the traditional readings and quickly passed by unanimous vote the Hopkins bill—a measure which would restore local councilmanic primaries to the first Tuesday in April and changes to 60 days before the primary the time in which candidates have to file their intention of entering the race. The measure, sponsored by Delegate Walter L. Hopkins of Richmond, became the first bill to be passed by either House and will now go to the Senate for probable early action.

On the other side of the capitol, the Senate received bills which would reduce the burley tobacco warehousemen's fees from 4 to 3 per cent of the sales price of the tobacco, liberalize the present law on use of funds realized from school bond issues so as to permit these funds to be used not only for the construction of school buildings but also for improvements, additions and acquisitions of sites, and simplify the law relating to commitments to the State farm for misdemeanors.

Would Kill Poll Tax

Joint resolutions embodying all the constitutional changes recommended by the suffrage commission—a total of about 20 hinged chiefly around elimination of the poll tax as a voting requirement—headed today's suffrage proposals.

The six bills would seek statutory changes that are not dependent on constitutional revision to make them valid.

One of these would create a State board of elections to supervise the State elections. It would call for appointment by the Governor of a bipartisan board of three members and transfer to it many of the electoral functions now handled by the secretary of the Commonwealth.

Other changes sought by the bills include:

Tightening of absent voting laws to minimize fraud possibilities by requiring affidavits of would-be absentee voters, providing that the electoral board instead of the registrar should receive the ballots, forbidding any solicitation of absentee ballots and requiring physicians' certificate to substantiate absences from sickness.

Setting up three-judge courts to try any election contest—a step recommended by the State Democratic Central Committee.

Make intimidation, bribery, theft of votes and other election frauds punishable as felonies, with prison terms of one to five years, instead of as misdemeanors.

Provide for elections to fill local vacancies in elected offices wherever the vacancies occur for an unexpired term of more than 18 months and more than 90 days before a general election.

Set up such safeguards as requiring all defaced and spoiled ballots to be returned from the polling places with the poll books—instead of having them burned with no accounting made for them—and requiring election judges to write their names under the last line of names on the poll books as soon as the polls are closed.

Remove statutory matter now obsolete.

Dr. Sprowls to Discuss War Effects on Youth

Dr. Jesse W. Sprouls, University of Maryland phychology professor, will discuss the effects of war on the youth of the country at a meeting of the Hyattsville Lions Club today at 7 p. m. at the Prince Georges Golf and Country Club, Beaver Dam.

Tuck Asks Assembly to Ban Unions of Public Employes

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21 (AP).—Gov. William M. Tuck today asked the General Assembly to declare unionization of public employes, State or local, in violation of the public policy of Virginia and that it is beyond the authority of any public official to recognize or negotiate with such a union with respect to any matter relating to Government employes or their service.

Appearing before the lawmakers for the first time since his inaugural address last Wednesday, the Governor recommended an increase in the gasoline tax from 5 to 6 cents a gallon, a 21 per cent reduction in the license tax for private passenger cars, repeal of the 2 per cent gross receipts tax on motor carriers and an increase of 2½ times in the license tax on all common and contract motor carriers of persons and property.

Pay Boost Urged

He recommended a salary increase for State employes of $1,500,000 over and above the recommendations of retiring Governor Darden, to be effected within the framework of the present budget, in which the judiciary would also participate; a division in the health department to supervise the periodic examination of school children and the remedying of physical ills and defects disclosed; a bipartisan commission to study reorganization of the State government; improvement of secondary roads and the building of private roads for farmers at the owner's expense; extension of the revenues of the game commission; legislation to combat stream pollution; an increase in workmen's compensation; a boiler inspection law; regulation of small loan interest rates within the legal maximum by the State Corporation Commission; and expansion of the division of veterans claims.

He urged repeal of the statute permitting the flogging of prisoners and asserted that he was also opposed to chaining them and hoped to work out means to eliminate it entirely during his administration.

Election Study Asked

He said he hesitated to recommend any specific departure from the election law revisions advocated by a special legislative commission.

"I feel," he said, "that it is very important that the General Assembly agree on the best plan possible as a substitute for our present poll tax qualifications, so that the people of the State may intelligently choose between the present system and that offered in its stead. I recommend, with this in mind, that appropriate resolutions be adopted embodying constitutional amendments necessary to effectuate the plan suggested, together with any modification thereof which may be deemed advisable."

While Governor Darden recommended an increase to $4 in the capitation tax, with $2 of it to be allocated to the counties for school buildings, Governor Tuck said the capitation tax is at present time tied up with voting, and that changes could not be worked out for several years. He said it would rest with some future Legislature as to uses to which the money should be applied even though the necessary constitutional changes are made.

Cites Richmond Case

The Governor spoke vigorously in recommending a resolution against collective bargaining with unions of public employes, and told the Assemblymen that "a labor union field agent or organizer is now attempting to organize some of the employes of the City of Richmond and conduct collective bargaining negotiations with the city employes."

"Such action is clearly contrary to Virginia's established public policy," he said. "To permit organized resistance by public servants to official governmental decisions and actions necessarily results in strikes. "These would cause interruptions and, at times, complete paralysis of necessary governmental activities and functions, thus jeopardizing the safety and welfare of the people."

Governor Tuck said the recommendations he made would not be intended to interfere with firemen and police benefit associations, or organizations with similar objectives, nor to abridge the right of any employe to join a union.

Pay Boost Outlined

Governor Tuck recommended that salaries of State employes be increased 24 per cent on the first $1200 plus twelve per cent on the next $3400, plus six per cent on any balance, with no salary to be raised above $10,000. This would apply on the present basic salary scale without the present wartime bonus. Governor Darden had recommended that the bonus of 20 per cent on the first $1000 plus 15 per cent on the next $1000, be given to employes as a permanent salary raise. Governor Tuck estimated that the Darden recommendation would have involved $3,500,000 while his plan will cost five million dollars.

Governor Tuck told the lawmakers that the highway system is faced with an acute problem. During the war, its revenues were curtailed by gasoline rationing, and because of shortages of labor and materials new road construction was limited to areas serving war industries. In addition road repair was retarded and a big backlog of work accumulated, while cost of construction and maintenance has been increased substantially, probably 50 per cent. He also called attention to the suspension of the two per cent gross income tax on trucks during the war.

Whether the objections urged to the 2 per cent gross receipts tax on trucks are sound or not, he said it did not promote harmonious relations with other States and that enforcement was difficult and expensive.

His recommendations would increase the license tax for trucks from 45 cents per hundred pounds to $1.125, while repealing the gross receipts tax. The gasoline tax advance to 6 cents per gallon would be compensated for to some extent for private passenger automobiles by the lowering of the license tax from 40 to 32 cents per hundred pounds, estimated to save car owners $1,000,000.

Farmers Should Pay Cost

Explaining his suggestion that the highway commission build private roads for farmers at the farmers' expense, the governor said these projects were frequently too small to interest a contractor, yet the farmer does not have the equipment to build the roads. He suggested that farmers should give an advance deposit or bond to cover the actual cost.

His recommendation for increasing workmen's compensation benefits from 55 to 60 per cent of the weekly wage was identical with a recommendation of Governor Darden.

Pointing out that National defense requires strength in airplane production, which cannot thrive without adequate airports, he said Virginia should participate in the expansion of civil aviation. He promises to send a special message to the assembly later, if sufficient data can be obtained, on a program for the State.

State CIO Deplores Tuck's Stand As 'Taken From Hitler's Book

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21 (AP).—The Virginia CIO in a statement issued today by Ernest B. Pugh, regional director, deplored Governor Tuck's stand against unionization of Government employes as "a vicious, dogmatic antilabor pronouncement, which might well have been taken bodily from Hitler's book of rules."

"Governor Tuck," declared Pugh, "goes further against labor than Senator Byrd did in his recent address before the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. He attempts to abridge the God-given right of free Americans to do as they see fit, and invades very deeply the field of freedom of thought and freedom of action. The CIO feels . . . that he is adopting the same tactics that were adopted by Hitler and Mussolini before the revolutions in their countries. Their very first steps were to destroy the labor unions of their respective countries."

Pugh accused the Governor of "specious argument" in saying he is not opposed to unions and saying at the same time unionization inevitably leads to strikes. He pointed out that the constitution of the union of city employes here "expressly forbids strikes."

Trial Date Set For 4 Accused In Wac Attack

Bel Air, Md., Jan. 21 (AP).—Four Negroes charged with raping and assaulting with intent to rape a member of the Women's Army Corps will go on trial next Monday, January 28, in Harford County Circuit Court.

The trial date was set by Associate Judge Frederick Lee Cobourn after the Negroes had been indicted and arraigned. They entered pleas of innocent and elected a jury trial.

Two-count indictments against the four defendants were handed down by the November grand jury, which was reconvened to consider the case.

The defendants were listed as Roy Peters, 23, and Theodore Peters, 29, brothers, of Denbytown; William Denby, 23, of Denbytown, and Robert J. Gilbert, 18, of Magnolia.

Arraigned before Judge Cobourn shortly after they had been indicted, they entered pleas of innocent through their court-appointed counsel.

Judge Cobourn appointed S. Winfield Cain of Bel Air to represent Denby and Gilbert, and named Thomas F. Cadawader of Joppa to represent the Peters brothers.

Appearing before the grand jury were the 26-year-old Edgewood Arsenal Wac and the Army sergeant who was with her on the night of January 8 when, the State charges, the attack took place.

The trial Monday will begin at 10 a. m.

Fire Razes School In Criglersville; 300 Students Idle

Crigersvillle, Va., Jan. 21 (Spl.). The two-story wooden building which housed students of Criglersville High School burned to the ground last night despite efforts of volunteer firemen from Madison and Culpeper to save it. Cause of the fire was undetermined.

Meanwhile school was suspended and no definite arrangements had been effected to house the approximately 300 students, according to Mayo Yowell, son of the superintendent, A. W. Yowell.

The Culpeper Fire Department made a fast run of 25 miles despite the icy roads and helped save other buildings.

It is expected nearby churches and buildings will be converted into improvised classrooms.

State 'Jaycees' Ask Virginia Car Inspection

Martinsville, Va., Jan. 21 (AP). Resolutions taking note of an increase in motor vehicle accidents in Virginia and proposing compulsory State inspection of vehicles, establishment of a uniform 16-year-old minimun age for drivers in cities and counties, and strict enforcement of the present maximum speed limit, were adopted yesterday at a quarterly meeting of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce executive board.

The board set dates for the annual State convention in Norfolk, May 10-12, inclusive.

Winners of project awards were announced as follows:

Norfolk Junior Chamber of Commerce: Award for best single project in cities over 25,000 for dance held to raise funds to maintain club, and public service award for project to raise funds for benefit of city's needy children.

Winchester Junior Chamber of Commerce: Award for best single project in cities under 25,000 for New Year's Day dance to raise funds and promote membership, and award for best money raising project.

Roanoke Junior Chamber of Commerce: General award for best all-around performance of Junior Chamber of Commerce activity in State, and award for best project in field of public education.

Long Hike in Vain, Mother to Return With Ailing Baby

Baltimore, Jan. 21 (AP).—Mrs. Luella Champ, 23, said today doctors had told her they could do nothing for the brain injury her son, James Howard, 22 months old, received at birth, and she was planning to return to her West Virginia home.

Because of donations she has received, Mrs. Champ will be able to make the return trip to Princeton, W. Va., in comfort. She hitchhiked here a week ago to bring Jimmie to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Mrs. Champ will be accompanied by her husband, Jacob, who came here Saturday; her child, and her sister-in-law, Ethel Mae Champ, 19, who made the hitch-hiking trip with her.

To finance the trip, police were holding $290 in donations received after Mrs. Champ's plight was made public.

Woman Physician Joins Hospital Staff

Appointment of a woman physician, Dr. Persis Marti Kroutil, to the resident staff of the Alexandria Hospital has been announced by Robert G. Whitton, hospital administrator. She began her duties on Thursday, January 17.

Dr. Kroutil is a graduate of the school of medicine at George Washington University in Washington and served her internship at Quincy City Hospital in Quincy, Mass. She was also resident physician at Presbyterian Hospital in New York, N. Y.

Rep. Baldwin Tosses Hat Into Md. Governor Race

Baltimore, Jan. 21 (AP).—Representative K. Streett Baldwin (D., Md.) announced today he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maryland in the June 24 primary.

Baldwin's announcement apparently assures a Democratic battle for the nomination, since W. Preston Lane, jr., Hagerstown publisher, also has announced for the Governorship.

In his statement, Baldwin said he had observed with sorrow in his two terms as Representative "the infiltration into the Democratic party of many communistic and left-wing groups . . . who are endeavoring to change our democratic form of government, of which we have been so proud, into a state of National Socialism."

"To my mind," he continued, "the most objectionable of these groups who are being absorbed into the Democratic Party is the group of radical CIO labor leaders and their political affiliate, the PAC."

He said he was not against labor and that "where they are being oppressed or exploited" they would find him fighting on their side.

The statement said a primary issue in his campaign would be a fight for revision of the State tax laws "so that Baltimore City will receive fair treatment at the hands of the State government."

"Labor should and will have every consideration and fair treatment from our Government," Baldwin asserted, but the Political Action Committee should not be permitted "to make a rule or ruin and public be damned policy toward the interests of the American people."

"The autocratic and dictatorial attitude "taken by labor leaders, he said, was the greatest obstacle thrown in the path of reconversion.

He mentioned Sidney Hillman of the PAC, James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians and Philip Murray of the CIO as examples of men who "have too much influence" in the Democratic Party.

Hhe said the PAC had been a "heavy contributor" to Democratic campaign funds, and had thereby "obligated" the party to subscribe to its aims. "I am bitterly opposed to the Democratic Party accepting favors from CIO and PAC leaders," he continued. "I have always fought and as Governor shall continue to fight to expel these influences from the Democratic Party."

Baldwin said space did not permit him to discuss State issues beyond the tax revision question at this time, but that he would discuss them fully in the future.

"I believe that cooperation between the State administration and the city administration is the only way that not only the interests of Baltimore will be furthered, but the interests of our State as well, and I pledge the people of Baltimore and Maryland that, as Governor, I expect and hope to cooperate and have the cooperation of the city administration in solving some of the difficult problems which Baltimore City now faces."

His slogan for the campaign, he reported, will be "Let's keep the Democratic Party of Maryland Democratic."

3 to Be Inducted Today

Gerard S. Barry, Henry M. Underwood and Leroy F. Bowen have passed their physical examinations and will report for induction today. They were called by the Prince Georges County Draft Board No. 1 at Hyattsville.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Jan. 21 (AP) (USDA).—CATTLE—Receipts, 625; 50 holdovers not included; receipts are again light; general trade slow as compared with last week's runaway market; no big packers still off market, but local and outside demand broad enough to take the day's receipts; slaughter steers 23 cents lower than last week's high time; she stock and bulls steady; not enough stockers and feeders offered to test market; 35 head top good and choice fed steers around 1150 lbs., 17.75 early top; truck lot around 1180 lbs., 17.75; load around 1050 lbs., 17.60; few loads low and average good short fed steers, 16.25@17.25; odd medium grade, 15.00; good short-fed heifers, 14.00@15.00; common and medium, 10.00@13.50; common and medium cows largely 10.00@13.00; high-yielding individual, 13.25@13.65; truck lot around 1050 lbs., 13.25; canners and cutters, 7.50@9.50; good beef bulls, 14.00@125.50; good weighty sausage bulls, 13.00@13.50; cutter common and medium, 10.00@12.50.

CALVES — Receipts, 250; vealers and weighty slaughter calves very active, fully steady with last week's close; mixed lot, good and choice 12 0to 220 lb. vealers, 15.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; mostly 11.00 up; culls around 7.50; extreme lightweights down to 5.00; good weighty slaughter calves, 14.00; common and medium, 10.00@13.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 350; active, steady with Friday; packers still off market, but local demand broad enough to absorb receipts; good and choice local demand broad enough to absorb receipts; good and choice barrows and gilts from 140 to 30 0lbs., 15.40 the ceiling; 300 to 375 lbs., 15.15; 375 to 450 lbs., 14.90; good sows, 14.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 75; slaughter lambs and slaughter ewes scarce, active, steady with last week's close; practical top, 16.00; few mixed good and choice wooled lambs usually from 80 lbs. up and including buck, 15.50@16.00; common and medium, 11.50@14.50; culls around 8.50; choice lightweight wooled and shorn slaughter ewes, 7.00; bulk common to good, 3.50@3.50 according to grade.

Note—The Union Stockyard Co. officials have announced their intentions to operate as usual throughout the meat-packing strike.

Richmond Markets

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21 (AP) (USDA).—WHITE POTATOES — Receipts moderate, market steady; 100-lb. sacks New York and New Jersey, 3.50@4.00.

SWEET POTATOES—Florida Red Bliss, 50-lb. crates, 2.85@3.25.

CABBAGE—Receipts heavy, market steady; North Carolina green, 1.25@1.75; New York, 1.25@1.75; Florida, 1.25@1.75.

EGGS—Receipts light, market firm; Federal-State grading stations, whites, browns, U. S. grade A extra-large, 46@48; U. S. grade A large, 44@46; U. S. grade A medium, 40@43; U. S. grade B large, 39@41; U. S. grade B medium, 35@37; U. S. grade C large, 35@37; pullets, 35@37.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts moderate, market stronger; roasters, 24@26; broilers and fryers, 27@29; fowl, 25@26; leghorn hens, 19@21; old roosters, 18@20; young turkeys, 35@35.20; toms, 32@33; old turkeys, 31@33.20.

HOGS—Market at ceiling, 14.90 (flat), on good and choice barrows and gilts 120-330 lbs. up; 100-120 lbs., 13.40; good sows under 350 lbs., 13.65; 350-500 lbs., 13.40; weights over 500 lbs., 12.90; good stags, 12.40.

Note—Market steady on all kinds of stock, including hogs.

CATTLE—Choice steers, 16.00@16.50; medium, 11.00@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good beef-type cows, 10.00@11.00; good dairy-type, 9.00@10.00; medium, 7.00@9.00; common, 5.00@6.00; shelly kinds lower; good beef-type heifers, 12.00@13.50; medium, 8.00@9.00; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 10.00@11.00; medium, 8.00@9.50; light common kinds, 6.50@7.50; choice calves, 16.00; good, 14.00@14.50; medium, 11.00@12.00; common, 8.00@10.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 21 (AP). (USDA)—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; total, 19,000; active, steady; small killers and order buyers paying ceiling of 14.85 for barrows and gilts over 180 lbs., and 14.10 ceiling for sows; good clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 1500; total, 1500; salable calves, 600; total, 600; choice fed steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, steady to 25 cents lower, inoy strictly choice kinds fully steady at 18.00; all other steers and heifers 25 to 40 cents lower; better than 50 loads choice steers, 18.00; best heifers, 16.50; mixed offerings, 17.60; bulk slaughter steers, 15.00@18.00; cows steady to 25 cents, mostly 25 cents lower; bulls generally steady; choice vealers steady, others weak; stocker and feeder trade very narrow; strictly good weight cows, 14.50; bulk, 10.00@12.50; cutters 8.75 down.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 2500; total, 2500; big local killers out of market, but moderately active and steady to other interests; early sales good and choice fed wooled Western lambs, averaging up to 117 lbs., 15.00@15.10, load or so held higher; few good but not choice native lambs, 14.75; deck good and choice 108-lb. fed clipped lambs, fall shorn pelts, 14.50; odd and ends native slaughter ewes 7.50 down.

Dr. Turnbull Is Dead at 95; Rites Set Today

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21 .—Funeral services will be conducted in Lexington tomorrow for Dr. Lennox Birkhead Turnbull, 95, of Lexington, who died in a Richmond hospital yesterday. Dr. Turnbull was the oldest living alumnus of Union Theological Seminary here, where he trained for the ministry.

Born February 19, 1850, in Baltimore, he attended Hampden-Sydney College and the University of Virginia prior to entering the seminary. He had resided in Lexington since his retirement in 1900.

Mrs. Emma C. Shepherd

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 21, (AP).—Mrs. Emma Cartwright Shepherd, 79, widow of Dr. L. G. Shepherd, Norfolk physician, and mother of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, former commanding officer of the Sixth Marine Division, died today at her home here following a short illness.

'Hopeless' Aspirant Quits in Favor Of Non-Candidate

Towson, Md., Jan. 21 (AP).—A candidate for the office he never expected to win had announced his withdrawal today in favor of a man who isn't a candidate at all.

George Walter Riddleberger, Baltimore County farmer, filed for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Then he said he did not expect to win but merely sought to stir up his party.

Yesterday, he said he would withdraw "my candidacy for the United States Senate immediately" in favor of Representative J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.) who hasn't announced for the senatorial nomination.

Riddleberger said he had sent a special delivery letter to Beall, urging the congressman to become a candidate for the nomination.

"I hope and pray," he said he wrote to Beall, "that you will file for the United States Senate and I pledge by wholehearted support to you.

"I will withdraw my candidacy for United States Senate immediately . . . and will state publicly that I am withdrawing in your favor. Having lived for more than 25 years on the Eastern Shore, I am convinced that this section of Maryland will be solid behind you."

Elgin Is Appointed To Conservation Board

Manassas, Va., Jan. 21.—(Spl.)—T. G. Elgin, of McLean, has been appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of the Northern Virginia Soil Conservation District to take the place of Franklin Elmore, Herndon, who recently resigned because of moving out of the State.

At the meeting of the supervisors at Manassas, J. R. Lintner, county agent of Loudoun County, was designated chairman of a committee to combine the programs recommended by the three counties into a district program. The selection of Manassas, designated as headquarters for the Northern Virginia Soil Conservation District, was approved by the Board of Supervisors.

On the Area Honor Roll

Virginia

Army Dead—Pacific

Chandler, Lawrence H., jr., Second Lieut., son of Mrs. Ada G. C. Chandler, Newport News.

Donlavey, Richard E., Sergt., son of Mrs. Esther Dickerson Donlavey, Richmond.

Tidd, George W., Corpl., son of Ema A. Tidd, Blacksburg.

Army Dead—Europe

Humphries, David L., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Virginia L. Humphries, Covington.

Potter, Charles B., T/Sergt., son of Mrs. Mary W. Potter, Waynesboro.

Wells, William E., jr., First Lieut., husband of Mrs. Gertrude T. Wells, Lexington.

Maryland

Army Dead—Pacific

Neal, Ralph J., S/Sergt., husband of Mrs. Marjorie H. Neal, Rawlings.

Army Dead—Europe

Schultz, John J., First Lieut., son of Mrs. Frances G. Schneider, Duncaik.

Smith, Charles E., S/Sergt., son of Mrs. Anna Bell Smith, North East.

Weise, William A., jr., Sergt., son of William A. Weise, Baltimore.

Va. Conference Set On Two Bridge Plans

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21 (AP). Senator Robert O. Norris, jr., of Lancaster County, has disclosed that a conference for a committee of about 12 Nothern Neck and Tidewater area residents with State Highway Commissioner James A. Anderson has been arranged for Friday to discuss the possibilities of early construction of two bridge projects.

The group will urge an early start on the long-planned Yorktown-Gloucester bridge across the York River and on a bridge across the Rappahannock River at Grey's Point.

Hunt Continued For Slayers of 3 Va. Businessmen

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 21 (AP).—Police continued their hunt over a wide area today for the killer or killers involved in the slaying of two Roanoke businessmen and a Salem gasoline station attendant in a 12-day period, but the lack of any but meager clues slowed the search over the weekend.

Some investigators saw a possible connection between the theft of an automobile in Salem on Friday night and the slaying of Roby M. Daugherty, 55, whose body was found in the Salem service station where he was night attendant early Saturday. Daugherty had been shot in the back and approximately $160 was missing from the station, police reported.

Salem and Roanoke County business firms and individuals have posted rewards totaling more than $2000, and in Roanoke city sums amounting to $500 have been posted.

BARNABY — By Crockett Johnson

The tickets have arrived, son. We've asked Jane to go to the studio with us.
What about the ticket for Mr O'Malley, my Fairy Godfather?
Don't worry about that imaginary pixie, Barnaby.
I've never been to a broadcast.
Dispel all qualms, m'boy. The lost art of gate-crashing, which an old friend, One-Eyed Connolly, made the rage some years back, will be revived for the occasion by your Fairy Godfather. Yoo-hoo to me at the studio.

Evelyn Waugh

"... one of the wittiest, most corrosively mocking and violently serious minds now writing English prose."
—Time Magazine

BRIDESHEAD REVISITED

"BRIDESHEAD REVISITED has the depth and weight that are found in a writer working in his prime, in the full powers of an eager, good mind and a skilled hand, retaining the best of what he has already learned. It tells an absorbing story in imaginative terms."
—John K. Hutchens,
New York Times Book Review

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Coming Feb. 20th Ethel Vance's WINTER MEETING

LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

UNDERCOVER opposition to the British loan is much greater on Capitol Hill than Administration leaders realize. Many—including some good Democrats—feel that Mr. Truman's negotiators should have tied up the loan with British commitments not to discriminate against us when it comes to politics and trade.

Here is one behind-the-scenes illustration which makes Congressmen boiling mad.

The Export-Import Bank gave Greece, January 11, a loan of 25 million dollars. But before advancing the money, the State Department called in Greek Ambassador Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, and administered an oral spanking because his government did not respect the fifth air freedom.

The fifth air freedom gives foreign planes the right to pick up passengers in transit. In other words, an American plane flying from Italy to Egypt could stop in Greece and pick up passengers. Although this was agreed at the Chicago Air Convention, Greece does not adhere to the fifth air freedom.

Ambassador Diamantopoulos, when spanked, replied:

"But, gentlemen, don't you realize that the British required us to do this. The British run Greece. (British troops still occupy the country.) We would gladly give the United States exclusive air rights in Greece. But we can't while under Britain."

In the end, the State Department okayed the 25-million-dollar Export-Import Bank loan, though simultaneously demanding Greek fiscal reforms. Real fact, however, is that the Greeks are now obliged to pay British banks about one-third of their total revenue—most of this going to the Hambro Bank, run by Winston Churchill's close friend, Charles Hambro.

If the British were to relax on their financial demands, no United States loan to Greece would be necessary.

Note—Meanwhile, no nation in the British sphere of influence has adhered to the fifth air freedom.

Texas and Palestine

DIPLOMATS who sat in closed-door sessions of the Palestine Commission said that things went much better than expected. The British members got along well with the Americans, the British being especially entranced with the genial personality and Texas drawl of Judge Joseph Hutcheson of Houston.

Judge Hutcheson open the private meetings by reading a statement of aims and principles which he thought the commission might adopt. After listening carefully, British Commissioner Richard H. S. Crossman remarked:

"May I compliment you, sir, on the perfection of your language. I find myself in hearty agreement with every sentence, in fact every word. The British members have prepared no statement, and, had we prepared one, I am sure we could not have improved on this. In fact, I am in such agreement that I confess I find no reason for any statement at all.

Judge Hutcheson blinked. Then in a drawl exactly the opposite of Mr. Crossman's incisive accent, he said:

"Thank you, sir, thank you. Never before have I had a compliment from an Englishman, and I appreciate this one. But I confess that I am afraid to turn my head for fear I would find my throat slit from ear to ear."

TOMORROW, courageous Father Joe O'Callahan, chaplain of the stricken carrier Franklin, gets the highest Navy award from President Truman—the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Behind this is some interesting back-stage by-play. At first, Navy politics operated against O'Callahan, ruled that he was to receive no medal of honor. When this columnist exposed backstage maneuvering, however, O'Callahan's case was taken to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal. He reversed the admirals.

Here are the politics: The Naval Awards Board didn't want to give the medal to Chaplain O'Callahan without also rewarding Capt. Leslie E. Gehres, commander of the stricken vessel. However, Gehres had got in wrong by demanding the court-martial of six officers aboard the Franklin.

These six officers, it was claimed, had contributed to pandemonium aboard the Franklin by jumping from the carrier to the cruisers Santa Fe alongside. Their jumping helped touch off an exodus of enlisted men and officers.

Contributing to the pandemonium were two other factors. A handful of enlisted men, drenched and burned from fire-fighting, had been permitted to put on officers' uniforms when their own quarters were shut off by the fire. Thus it was difficult to tell who were officers. Also the ship's loud-speaker system had broken down. Result: It was impossible to give orders which could be heard all over the ship.

In the old days, orders were given by a boatswain with a whistle. But since the Franklin's demolished loud-speaker has shown how easy it is to lose control of a ship, the Navy has installed localized loud-speakers, so that if one breaks down in one part of the ship, others can be used elsewhere.

All of which indicates some of the wheels-within-wheels regarding the Congressional Medal of Honor now being given to courageous Father O'Callahan.

What Makes GI Blood Boil

HERE ARE SOME of the things which make GI blood boil:

A recent diary of two Army pilots at Drew Field, Tampa, Fla.:

"A. Flew brigadier general to Atlanta for purpose of picking up Christmas tree and leaving presents for his daughter. Flight continued to Chanute Field, Ill., to bring the General's son, a private, back to Tampa for the holidays. After Christmas, another 'essential' fight was made to Chanute, Ill., to return the son. Both flights in B-17, consuming 250 gallons of high octane per hour.

"B. Flew to San Antonio, Tex., returning with pilot's father-in-law. The father-in-law, a captain, wanted to spend Christmas with his daughter. B-17 again.

"C. Flew to Providence, R. I., to take another general's secretary, a WAC first lieutenant, home for the holidays. Trip made in C-47.

"D. Colonel's wife in Tampa was lonely for her husband. Special flight made to New Jersey to bring colonel to his wife for the holidays. B-17 again.

Oil Hunted on Cape Hatteras

TOWER ADDED TO SKYLINE—On storm-swept Cape Hatteras, close by the historic 197-foot lighthouse, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has built a 168-foot oil rig, where company scientists are studying geological formation for evidence of oil. Drillers have bored more than 3000 feet into the well which when completed will be 8500 feet deep. The well is near the shore of the cape for generations known to mariners as "the graveyard of the Atlantic"

White House Has Seen Parade Of Famous Names in 154 Years

Throughout its lifetime, the White House and the families who have lived there, have become an integral part of the history of the United States. Many, mindful of that history, have steadfastly objected to President Truman's plans calling for a $1,650,000 alteration program. In the last of a series of articles, The Post outlines a few of the events and persons who gave the house character that Mr. Truman's opponents seek to preserve.

By John F. Chandler
Post Staff Writer

For 154 years, a fabulous parade of names has marched through the White House—each name playing a role to the alternating overtones of happiness or grief, and then stepping into the sanctity of history.

The social life of the "first estate of the Nation" forms an important part of the history of the United States. The First Ladies of the country have played conspicuous parts in the careers of their husbands and in shaping the course of their administrations.

Famed for its brilliant receptions, the White House has played host to the world's great. Kings, princes and leaders of every imaginable type have visited there. So, too, has death.

Adams Led Parade

Probably the first social event of great importance was a New Year's reception given by the Adams family in 1807, shortly before they retreated to Baintree, Mass. Abigail and John stood shivering by the "great door of the house" greeting visitors. The lady was gracious enough, but the dour President who stood by her side, in his black suit and silver knee buckles, haphazardly powdered and bewigged, was apparently not too happy.

Much of the gaity that the Adamses might have put into the house, at the start of its social career, was cut short a few weeks after they moved in—their youngest son, Charles, died—the first of several sons who were to die there.

(Queen) Dolly Madison launched the house on a whirlwind of social affairs which set a giddy pace for her successors.

First, as official hostess for President Jefferson and, later, in her own right, when her husband became President, she was the unchallenged ruler of fashionable society. Levees were held every week, and on Independenc Day and Nw Year's Day, mammoth receptions were given.

Irving Made Contrast . . . . . .

Washington Irving in 1811 noted the brilliance of the lady of the house as a sharp contrast to the President who preferred to take a secondary role in the festivities.

"Mrs. Madison is a fine, portly, buxom dame, who has a pleasant word for everybody. . . . But as to Jemmy Madison . . . Ah, poor PJemmy! He is but a withered little apple John!"

Many of the strictly democratic-minded contemporaries were offended at the "ostentatious display."

"The French gowns . . . the jewels . . . the turbans from New York . . . She uses rouge, dips snuff and even plays at One Hundred," were the comments that lead to the caustic observation:

"Pay your obeisance to Mrs. Madison, curtsy to his Highness, then take a seat."

Threw Doors Open

White House parties continued in much the same fashion until Andrew ackson introduced an earthier sort of hospitality. The great Democrat threw open his house to the grunting epicure, the dandy who worried about the toes of his shoes, the office seeker—the mob. They brawled and drank and ran wild through the house, smashing furniture and china until the man who stood off the British at New Orleans beat a hasty retreat out the back door.

With the advent of Widower Van Buren, an air of delicacy pervaded the White House functions. Through the tenures of Tyler to Lincoln the temper of the State parties seesawed from the brilliance of Julia Gardner Tyler to the frugalities practiced by strict Presbyterian Sarah Childress Polk, who served her husband capably as a political adviser, but forbade the wines and dancing.

All her life Mary Lincoln hoped to be mistress of the White House, but when she entered the House in 1861 she became its loneliest figure, before or since. President Lincoln was waging a war. Social life in Washington vanished. Their son, Willie, died. Hopes for happier times with war's end were crushed with the assassination of her husband. Mrs. Lincoln went back to Springfield with bitterest memories of the White House.

Roosevelts Happy

Oldsters at the White House say that at times you can still hear the ringing laughter that filled the home when the first Roosevelt family there. The "Roosevelt Gang" tumbled in and out of the house in raucous, happy fashion and the fun of their life was capped by the marriage of Alice to Nicholas Longworth.

Woodrow Wilson buried his first wife and married his second at the White House. The gracious Edith Wilson shared with him the worry and grief of World War I, in much the same fashion that Eleanor Roosevelt did for her first husband during World War II.

Mrs. Harding—another to bury a President from the mansion,—Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Hoover continued the White House customs of state dinners, receptions, all to the tune of rigid protocol. During President Roosevelt's terms the house became more than ever the ready home of the world's great.

Iran Premier Quits; Pro-Red Cabinet Seen

Tehran, Jan. 21 (AP).—Ibrahim Hakimi resigned as Premier of Iran, and today some informed quarters predicted his Cabinet would be succeeded by one which might gain the favor of the Soviet Union.

[In London, Nasrullah Entezam, Iranian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said the resignation "may mean the institution of direct negotiations with Russia," looking toward solution of the dispute over northwestern Azerbaljan Province, where separatists have set up an autonomous government.]

The elderly stateman, who led his government in attempts to resolve the dispute with the Soviet Union over Azerbaljan, said he presented his resignation to the Shah last night at the palace. Informed observers believed the Shah might ask Hakimi to form a new government.

Case Before UNO

"I have succeeded in placing Iran's case before the United Nations Organization and am now ready to step down," Hakimi said. He referred to the Iranian delegation's formal apeal to the United Nations Security Council to investigate the dispute over Azerbaljan.

[The opinion was voiced in London that now the Soviet-Irnaian dispute might be taken out of the hands of the Security Council, to which it was referred last Saturday when Iran's delegation charged Soviet "interference" in Azerbaijan affairs. The appeal would not stand if a new government should back down from the position taken by the Hakimi cabinet. However, until they hear otherwise, the Iranian delegation planned to proceed with the Security Council appeal.]

Announcing the shaha's acceptance of the resignation, the speaker of the Majlis (parliament) announced that the members would convene tomorrow to consider the organization of a new government.

Praises Outgoing Premier

Dr. F. Mossadehg, fiery critic of Hakimi in the past few weeks, praised the outgoing premier in a Parliament speech for "patriotic action in sacrificing his personal position for the good of his country.

Mossadehg suggested Hakimi's successor should "place Iran's problem before the United Nations Organization only in the event direct negotiations with Tabriz (Azerbaijan capital) and Moscow proved fruitless."

The announcement of the resignation came as dispatches of the Soviet News Agnecy Tass reaching here reported new widespread outbreaks which extended to the southern Provinces, remote from Azerbaljan. There was no confirmation.

Area Men Due On Troopships Docking Today

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe and at Pacific bases previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

San Francisco, Jan. 21 (AP).—Arrivals here Tuesday on the Selinur will include:

MARYLAND

Williams, First Lieut. Booker T., Baltimore.
Brooks, T/4 Arthur A., Baltimore.
Sewell, T/5 Hurdie L., Hanover.
Baker, Pfc. Louis J., Baltimore.
Reed, Pfc. Robert P., Ellicott City.
Wyatt, Pfc. Ransom, Bel Air.
Toth, Pfc. Rudolph J., Baltimore.

WASHINGTON

Ferguson, First Sergt. George A., 2433 M st. nw.
Hughes, T/5 Charles J., 3755 Jay st. ne.
Bullos, Pfc. John R., 1265 Stevens rd. se.
Holland, Pvt. Clyde E., 1306 South Carolina ave. se.

Howe Arrivals Listed

New York, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Howe arrives Tuesday with the following:

VIRGINIA

Legge, Second Lieut. Allen K., Winchester.
Dye, T/5 Creed W., Mendota.
Akers, Pfc. Carl J., Indian Valley.
Freeman, Pfc. Joseph D., Critz.
Karnes, Pfc. Frank W., Bedford.
King, Pfc. Charles W., Chilhowie.

MARYLAND

Butts, Pfc. James C., Hagerstown.
Greene, Pfc. Ralph L., Street.

Exchequer Due Today

New York, Jan. 21 (AP).—Arriving Tuesday, the Exchequer will lan1 the following:

WASHINGTON

Hammett, Corpl. Joseph S.
Cade, Tec/5 William D.
Niccodemus, T/Sergt. Harry O.
Axon, S/Sergt. Adelbert H.
Rouco, S/Sergt. Joseph D.
Donayne, S/Sergt. John A.
Whitcomb, Tec/4 John C., jr.
Clango, Corpl. Francis A.
Shorter, S/Sergt. Lawn.
Place, Pfc. Earl W.

MARYLAND

McClasker, Tec/5 Edward A., Baltimore.
Adkins, Pfc. Ralph, Westminster.
Deer, Corpl. Ellsworth G., Baltimore.
Manik, Corpl. Charles L., Baltimore.
Doone, Pfc. Jesse D., Fredericks.
Finch, S/Sergt. Frank F., Baltimore.
Aswold, Richard D., Adell.
Coleman, Corpl. John I., Midland.
Glover, Pfc. Robert E., Baltimore.
Hartsock, Pfc. Leroy F., Cumberland.
Helms, Pfc. William F., Baltimore.
Livingood, Pfc. Ralph E., Pintc.
Wheeler, Pfc. Walter H., Baltimore.
Pegler, Pvt. Herman A., Baltimore.
Crook, Tec/5 Charles O., Baltimore.
Taylor, Pfc. James L., Delmar.

VIRGINIA

Lewis, Corpl. Walter H., Roanoke.
McMillan, Corpl. Morris, Rural Retreat.
Whitaker, Pvt. Wildert, Norfolk.
Mitchell, T/4 Paul, Richmond.
Doswell, Pfc. Walter H., Chatham.
Connor, M/Sergt. William U., Arlington.
Drogan, T/5 Cecil W., Charlottesville.
Pockett, T/5 Clovis H., Bluefield.
Sanders, T/5 Stephen G., Warsaw.
Blamon, Pfc. Thomas R., Danville.
Brookshire, Pfc. Claude W., Roanoke.
Estep, Pfc. Charlie, Gate City.
Garris, Pfc. John W., Norfolk.
Poe, Pfc. Henry L., Hume.
Hackney, Pvt. Frank W., Appomattox.
Smith, Pvt. Robert E., Richmond.
Midkiff, Pfc. Ellis H., Gretna.
Moye, Pfc. Robert T., Richmond.
Williams, Pfc. Robert L., Roanoke.
Hagood, Capt. William J., jr., Troutville.
Meyer, T/4 Charles W., Alexandria.
Fries, Pfc. Lewis H., Winchester.
Schooley, Pfc. Curtis D., Roanoke.
Talley, Pfc. Donald E., Bristol.
Gurry, S/Sergt. Columbus, Ragland.

John Brown Arrivals

New York, Jan. 21 .—The John Brown, arriving Tuesday, carries the following:

WASHINGTON

Ford, T/4 Hubert E.
Welton, T/4 Theodore L.

MARYLAND

Fraser, Sergt. Ewen J., Baltimore.
Banack, T/5 Leonard J., Baltimore.
Russum, T/5 Wesley L., Chestertown.
Stark, T/5 Harry, Baltimore.

VIRGINIA

Savage, T/Sergt. Joseph A., Suffolk.
Longaker, S/Sergt. Horace G., jr., Newport News.
Cox, T/4 William W., Richmond.
Horsley, T/5 William S., Richmond.
Alderman, Pfc. Dale E., Christiansburg.
Dodd, Pfc. William E., Charlotte Court House.
Heishman, Pfc. Percy L., Winchester.
Fitzgerald, Pvt. Ashby M. T., Falls.

Edward Rutledge Due

New York, Jan. 21.—The following are scheduled to arrive Tuesday on the Edward Rutledge:

VIRGINIA

Dodson, T/4 Grover C., Rustburg.
Sowder, Pfc. Harry D., Shawsville.
Denny, T/4 James R., jr., Danville.
Matthews, T/4 Norman, Chuckatuck.
Anderson, T/5 William G., Staunton.
Bradley, S/Sergt. Malcolm B., Helmet.
Meredith, T/5 William E., Roanoke.
Neathawk, T/5 William E., Roanoke.
Adams, Pfc. Robert L., Roanoke.
Carico, Pfc. Ballard L., St. Paul.
Finch, Pfc. James H., Snowville.
Keen, Pfc. Raymond E., Roth.

WASHINGTON

Strosnider, Sergt. C. A.
Hewitt, Sergt. William M.
McCauley, Pfc. Roger E.
Murphy, T/4 Francis P.
Ashby, Pfc. Eugene K.

MARYLAND

Dombroski, Pfc. James J., Baltimore.
Szczesniak, Pfc. Vernon J., Baltimore.
Buckel, T/4 Richard D., Bittinger.
Todd, Pfc. Thomas D., Baltimore.
Crowl, T/5 Norman L., Westminster.
Karnes, T/5 Leroy W., Frostburg.
Jones, T/5 Harold F., Bel Air.

Lakehurst Also Arriving

New York, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Lakehurst is scheduled to land the following on Tuesday:

MARYLAND

Mindemann, S/Sergt. Henry, Cordova.
Gordon, Pfc. Henry Y., Frederick.
Stevens, Pvt. James H., Elkton.
Ureau, Pfc. Robert F., Baltimore.
Iller, Pfc. Paul, Baltimore.

VIRGINIA

Sprouse, Pfc. Richard D., Charlottesville.
Itt, Sergt. Raymond O., Lynchburg.
Zebles, T/4 Otis E., Roanoke.
Books, Pfc. Willie E., jr., Ellerson.

Fairlington Civic Event

An armed services film, "Here Is Germany," will be shown at a meeting of the Fairlington, Va., Civic Association in the Fairlington Elementary School at 8 tonight.

USES Transfer Delay Backed By House Unit

By the Associated Press

President Truman won a round yesterday in his first veto skirmish with Congress.

By a 13 to 3 vote, the House Labor Committee approved a bill embracing the President's proposal that transfer of the United States Employment Service from Federal to State control be held up until July 1, 1947.

Mr. Truman in late December vetoed a bill cutting back appropriations and spending authorizations by over $50,000,000,000, because Congress tacked on a clause calling for transfer of the employment service to State jurisdiction within 100 days.

The President argued that Federal control of the service is essential while workers are shifting from war to peace production. The Federal Government took over the service as a war preparation measure.

The bill approved by the labor committee now goes to the House floor, where members expect a hot battle on a proposal by Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.), that control be given back to the States in 30 days.

The vote on the bill, as listed by the committee, follows:

For—Norton (D., N. J.), Lesinski (D., Mich.), Barden (D., N. C.), Kelley (D., Pa.), Hook (D., Mich.), Patterson D., Calif.), Geelan (D., Conn.), Green (D., Pa.), Welch (R., Calif.), Hartley (R., N. J.), Landis (R., Ind.), Baldwin (R., N. Y.), and Adams (R., N. H.).

Against—Hoffman, (R., Mich.), McConnell (R., Pa.), and Buck (R., N. Y.).

Hospital Rooms Air Conditioned

The operating and obstetrical rooms at the Prince Georges General Hospital at Cheverly have been equipped with air-conditioning through the efforts of the Hospital Guild, it was announced yesterday.

The guild raised $5340 to pay for the new equipment.

The machinery is installed in a cupola atop the building with ceiling vents in both rooms. The hospital was equipped with "air washing" equipment when the building was erected. The new apparatus will maintain a 75 degree temperature and 55 per cent humidity.

Voting in Reich Vindicates U. S.

Frankfurt, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—American military government officials stood vindicated today in their decision that Germany, after eight months of liberation, was ready for her first free elections in 13 years.

Voters in Sunday's contests for local councilmen in the American zone turned out in unprecedentedly heavy numbers—83 per cent of the electorate in 17 eligible Hessian counties. German officials and touring Soviet journalists previously had declared the election premature.

The final count gave the Social Democrats a 3 to 2 margin over the Christian Democrats, also reversing the forecast of political dopesters. Final totals showed that the Social Democrats polled 146,508, the Christian Democrats, 99,591 and nonpartisan or splinter parties, 92,383.

Voting was confined to towns under 5000 population. An even larger turnout is expected next Sunday when councilmen will be elected in cities between 5000 and 20,000. The remaining 22 greater Hessian counties will be involved as well as most of Bavaria and all of Wurtemberg-Baden.

The Communists polled 16,608, and the Liberal Democrats, 5662. Both Communist and Liberal Democrat slates were only spotty compared to the well organized Christian and Social Democrats.

11,000 GI Wive Coming to U. S.

Frankfurt, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—Eleven thousand British war brides and dependents are scheduled to sail from Southampton in the next month, Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, USFET redeployment chief announced today, but the shipments will not affect redeployment.

Shipping is now so plentiful, Eyster said, that GI redeployment vessels will not be loaded to capacity despite shipment of brides.

Ten ships, including the Queen Mary and Argentina, have been assigned to the "bride-carrying" run. Both are scheduled to make two trips between now and February 21.

Eyster added that the shipping surplus also will permit removal of slow-moving Liberty ships from the redeployment run.

Eyster also announced that GIs declared surplus but lacking sufficient points for redeployment will not be sent home. Instead, they will be reassigned to other units.

All Not Roses, Brides Told

London, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—GI Joe's British bride brightly and hopefully waited for the boat only—until she saw the morning papers.

The London front pages were calculated to make a girl think twice about going "out to the States" to join her husband.

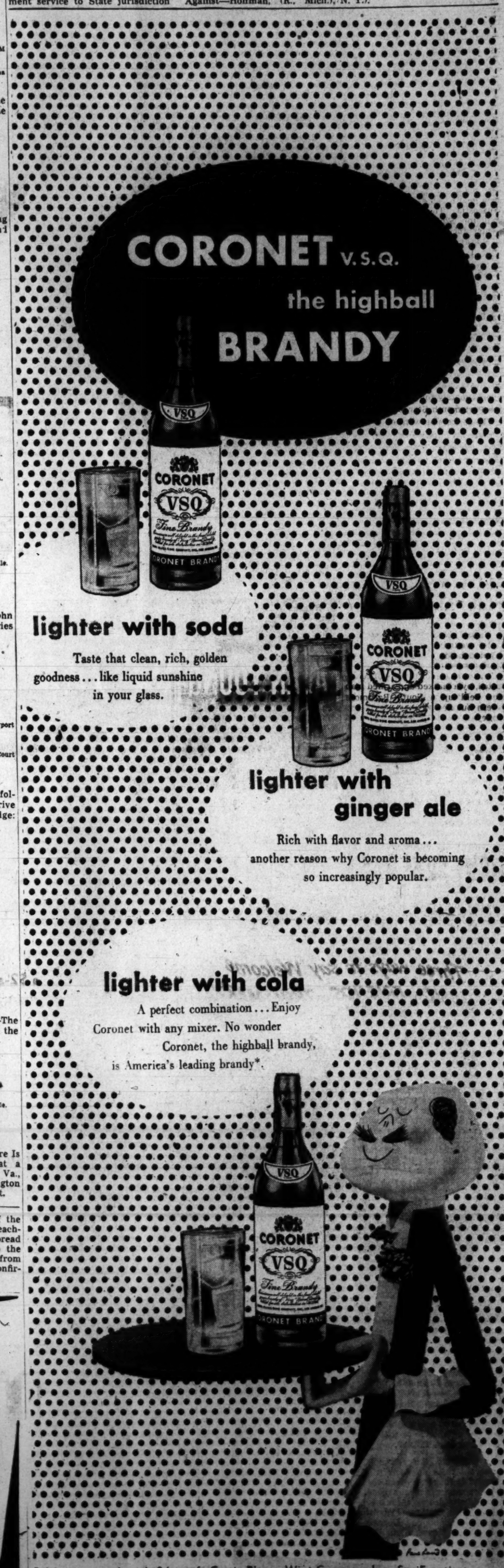
Two of them carried prominently stories about Americans divorcing their British brides.

"GI brides will find the United States is not Utopia," said a third paper. And a fourth told the woeful tale of the American officer who left his British girl waiting at the altar.

Fire Department Of Mount Rainier Wins State Honors

The Mount Rainier Volunteer Fire Department has won top honors in the State for its Fire Prevention Week program, it was announced yesterday.

Fire Chief Karl A. Young will present the award from the National Board of Fire Underwriters to Fire Marshal Clarence E. Selke today at 8 p. m. at the fire station. Young will be installed as chief for his nineteenth consecutive year by Mayor Floyd B. Mathias. Others to be installed are William S. Freeman, deputy chief; Simon Lebowitz, captain; George Hutton, lieutenant; Frank S. Nymark, sergeant; Phil Ryan, secretary; David Laing, financial secretary; Paul Smith, treasurer, and Joseph A. Plumer and Harvey Wilson, directors.


CORONET V.S.Q.
the highball
BRANDY
VSQ
CORONET
VSQ
Fine Brandy
lighter with soda
Taste that clean, rich, golden goodness . . . like liquid sunshine in your glass.
lighter with ginger ale
Rich with flavor and aroma . . . another reason why Coronet is becoming so increasingly popular.
lighter with cola
A perfect combination . . . Enjoy Coronet with any mixer. No wonder Coronet, the highball brandy, is America's leading brandy*.
California grape brandy 84 proof. Cresta Blanca Wine Company, Inc., San Francisco.
*Based on official statistics of 17 representative states.

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DAILY FLIGHTS
to Havana, British Honduras and Central America—between Mexico and Central American points—to Panama daily, except Sunday—special service to Rio de Janeiro.
PASSENGERS • EXPRESS • AIR FREIGHT
TACA AIRWAYS AGENCY, Inc.
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New Health Center, Bigger Staff Asked

District Asking $6,989,400 for the Job Of Promoting Institutional Care

Construction of a new health center at 7th and O sts. nw., and the employment of 465 additional full-time medical and clerical workers in District institutions are sought by the Health Department in next year's budget estimate.

Estimates are $1,310,800 above the 1945-46 appropriation. The greater part of this increase is earmarked for increased personnel to provide top-standard operation of District hospitals.

The new budget requests 932 new positions in the District government. Of these, 465—or half—are for medical and clerical workers at Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Gallinger Municipal Hospital and the various health services.

A major share of Health Department funds is asked for Gallinger and Tuberculosis Hospital at 14th and Upshur sts. nw.

The Training School for Nurses asks for $111,090. Current operating funds are $73,530.

New buildings called for are the health center at 7th and O sts. nw. and plans for specifications for a new health center to be put up in Anacostia. The O st. center costs call for $267,000; the Anacostia center for $15,000.

Maintenance of the District's over-all preventive disease and sanitary inspection services demand $1,707,600 in 1946-47, according to estimates.

The following sums are asked for specific health services:

Venereal disease clinics, $81,746; tuberculosis clinics, $89,112; school hygiene service, $113,391; dental health service, $134,137; maternal and child welfare, $117,745; psychiatric service, $54,100.

Glenn Dale asks $1,426,500. Remaining Health Department items call for $8000 for repairs for Columbia Hospital and Lying-In Asylum; $625,000 to repay U. S. Freedmen's Hospital and $185,000 to pay hospital expenses for indigent patients at Central and Eastern Dispensaries, Emergency and Casualty Hospitals and Washington Home for Incurables.

USS Mississippi To Be Converted At 4 Million Cost

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 21 (AP).—Conversion of the battleship USS Mississippi, 29-year-old veteran of two world wars, will begin soon at the Navy Yard here at a cost of approximately four million dollars, the Portsmouth Star said today.

The conversion work on the huge dreadnaught now berthed at the naval operating base, Norfolk, will take some nine months and will be done with bureau of ships maintenance funds, the newspaper said.

The Navy originally offered the vessel to the State of Mississippi as a memorial, but because the State was unable to provide a suitable space and because maintenance costs would be approximately $50,000 annually, the offer was tentatively refused.

Md Tavern Patron Slain in Holdup

Baltimore, Jan. 21 (AP).—Joseph C. Yesker, 25, died early today of bullet wounds suffered in an attempted holdup of a tavern where he was a customer.

Yesker was shot twice, police reported, by a masked and armed man who held up a South Baltimore tavern but fled without taking any money.

Not Even a Meatball

Green River, Wyo.—"You get no bread with one meatball," but there was one restaurant at Green River that couldn't even serve the meatball recently. The cafe closed its doors and ceased as a direct result of the food shortage, operators said.

Quickly Relieves Distress of
Sneezy, Stuffy Head Colds
Special Double Duty Nose Drops
A little Va-tro-nol up each nostril promptly relieves sniffy, stuffy distress of head colds—makes breathing easier.
Also helps prevent many colds from developing if used in time. Try it! You'll like it! Follow directions in package.
Works Fast!
VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

QUINTUPLETS always rub on this great rub for
CHEST COLDS
To Relieve Coughs—Aching Muscles
At the first sign of a cold—the Quintuplets' chests, throats and backs are immediately rubbed with Musterole.
Musterole *instantly* starts to relieve coughs, sore throat and aching muscles of colds. It actually helps break up painful local congestion. Makes breathing easier. Great for grown-ups, too!
MUSTEROLE

ALAN YOUNG SHOW
TONIGHT
8:30—WMAL
SYDNEY GREENSTREET
GUEST STAR

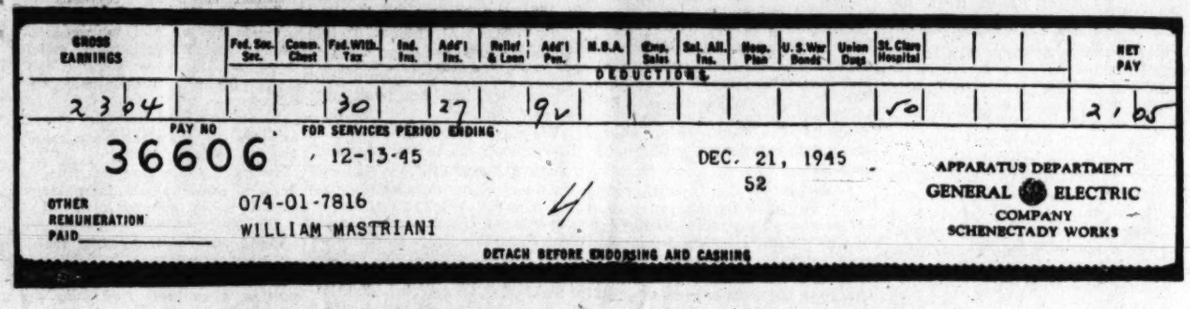
PROMPTLY RELIEVES TORTURE OF
ITCHY SKIN RASH
(due to external cause)
Zemo — a Doctor's *invisible* liquid — promptly relieves itch of simple skin rash. It also aids healing. All drugstores. In 3 sizes. ZEMO

Three ways to say "Welcome" MUSIC...FRIENDS...TROMMER'S!

it's 2-Ways Light
This *true* premium beer gives you 2-way lightness because it is brewed from only one kind of grain—fine Barley-Malt!
Buy it in the tall brown bottle with the White Label, at your favorite dealer's—ask for it in restaurants and bars.
Taste and compare!
TROMMER'S
White Label *Premium* Beer

Why Bill Mastriani Is On Strike

"I'VE worked for G. E. in Schenectady for 23 years. Have a wife and two small kids to support. Even during the war we couldn't live decently on what G. E. pays because of the rise in prices. And now the company has cut us down until we can't live on what we're making. I work as an aluminum molder but the rates are so low my pay is $38.40* for a full week's work. I'm on strike for a $2-a-day increase, for a living wage."


GROSS EARNINGS | Fed. Soc. Sec. | Comm. Chest | Fed. With. Tax | Ind. Ins. | Add'l Ins. | Relief & Loan | Add'l Pen. | M.S.A. | Emp. Sales | Sat. All. Ins. | Hosp. Plan | U.S. War Bonds | Union Dues | St. Clare Hospital | NET PAY
DEDUCTIONS
2364 | 30 | 27 | 9v | 50 | 21 65
PAY NO 36606 FOR SERVICES PERIOD ENDING 12-13-45 DEC. 21, 1945
074-01-7816 WILLIAM MASTRIANI 52
OTHER REMUNERATION PAID
APPARATUS DEPARTMENT GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY SCHENECTADY WORKS
DETACH BEFORE ENDORSING AND CASHING

This Check Represents Bill Mastriani's Pay for One Week's Work.

WAGES

THE 200,000 men and women of the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Corp. and General Motors (electrical division) are on strike today for a living wage.

The average General Electric and Westinghouse employee is paid less than $40 a week wages (before tax and other deductions).

General Electric and Westinghouse pay their vast number of women employees wages averaging less than $26 for a full week's work.

General Motors employees—earning less than a living wage—are on strike to win their $2-a-day wage demand.

For four months up to the day before the strike, Westinghouse employees submitted their request for a $2-a-day wage increase. Yet Westinghouse refuses to make any wage offer whatsoever and asks: "What is there to negotiate?"

For three months General Electric employees submitted similar wage proposals. But it was not until they voted overwhelmingly for strike action in a Government poll that General Electric submitted its inadequate 10 per cent offer, conditioned on speeding up its employees and cutting wage rates.

Despite the urgent needs of their employees and the sharp rise in the cost of living, none of these Companies has bargained in good faith with its employees. Both have cancelled their union contract in an attempt to destroy the Union.

General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors—immensely wealthy corporations*—can pay the $2-a-day wage increase asked by their employees.

Low wages can only lead to hard times, unemployment and depression.

*Combined GE-Westinghouse war-time profits alone: $424,000,000. Combined GE-Westinghouse reserves: $398,000,000.

UE
UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO
Eleven East 51 Street, New York 22, N. Y.
ALBERT J. FITZGERALD, *General President* JULIUS EMSPAK, *General Secretary-Treasurer*
JAMES J. MATLES, *Director of Organization*

Comment Follows Party Lines on Hill

But Truman Message Draws Some Praise From GOP, Brickbats From Democrats

By the Associated Press

President Truman's message yesterday evoked some criticism from Democrats and some praise from Republicans in Congress.

Most of the comment followed party lines, however.

The Congressmen generally found the President's recommendations on the state of the Union, such as he had made before or such as had been thoroughly expected, and their principal attention centered on the budgetary phases.

Some of the sharpest remarks in this connection were made by Senator Taft (R., Ohio). He asserted in a statement that "it is not true that the public debt will be reduced during the year."

Calls Deficit Figure 'Misleading'

"The estimate of a deficit of $4,300,000,000 for 1947 is somewhat misleading," Taft said. "It includes only one billion for the Export-Import Bank, which will need $2,800,000,000. It does not count the proposed British loan at all. It does not include the Bretton Woods payments which will amount to $2,750,000,000 in gold, cash and notes to the fund. It is not clear whether the budget includes food subsidy payments, some of which may have to be continued. Nor does it include Rural Electrification Administration loans of 250 million dollars. UNRRA is down for 600 million dollars only, but will spend twice that amount.

"If these are regarded as expenditures the deficit will be closer to 14 billion dollars than four billion dollars, even if these expenditures are regarded as loans. All of them, except the transfer of gold from the stabilization fund, will increase our public debt."

Byrd Would Cut Debt Limit

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) in a statement complimented Mr. Truman on "an approach" to a balanced budget.

Taking note of Mr. Truman's estimate that the Federal debt will be down to 271 billion dollars June 30, 1947, Byrd said he planned to introduce a bill to set the Federal debt limit at 275 billion dollars. The legal limit now is 300 billion dollars.

Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) called the message "highly encouraging." Senator Morse (R., Oreg.) generally endorsed it, although he remarked that the "fact-finding proposal will not solve labor disputes." And Representative Gearhart (R., Calif.) commented: "I agree with some of the President's recommendations, I am in doubt about some, and others I oppose vigorously."

On the other side, Senator Johnson (D., S. C.) thought that "if we try to do too much we may not get anything done." Senator Huffman (D., Ohio) was "generally for the program, but there are some things that I can't support." And Senator Briggs (D., Mo.) was "not sold on the prepaid medical program or keeping the employment service under Federal control."

Call for Greater Economies

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) termed labor-management troubles "the No. 1 problem," and said that "it must be settled before most of the proposed legislation could bring constructive benefits."

Several Republicans called for greater economies. Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), proposed that the estimates for all Government agencies except the Veterans' Administration be cut by a flat 25 per cent.

"There can be no firm and effective stand against inflation," Knutson declared, "until the President is willing to take al inflation out of the governmental structure."

House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts similarly said that "if we're really serious about budget balancing we will act to eliminate excessive spending and extravagance, and will reduce substantially the top-heavy bureaucracy."

"The Sorry State of the Union"

"Actually,' 'said Bridges, "the budget is way beyond what it should be and we're still running a terrible deficit."

Senator Mead (D., N. Y.). labeled the President's economic program "sound and necessary," and Senator Gossett (D., Idaho) said that "the President has pointed the way for our Nation to remain prosperous, with agriculture, labor and industry functioning at full capacity in peacetime as they did in wartime. The people will look to Conngress to pass legislation to implement the President's program."

Steel Strike Is On

Associated Press WIREPHOTOS

PLACARDS FOR PICKETS—Frances Lewandowski, recently discharged from the Wacs, sticks a sign in the hat band of a picket as lines are formed outside a Pittsburgh plant

STEEL

From Page 1

the steel workers—30,000 CIO United Farm Equipment Workers in 10 International Harvester Co. plants and 5000 CIO Metal Mines and Smelter Workers in Utah—boosted the Nation's strike-idle to 1,622,000, highest since 1919 when more than four million were engaged in work stoppages.

Tax Rebate Showdown Hinted

There were indications in Congress, meanwhile, that the expanding industrial strife might bring a new showdown on excess profits tax rebates. Although opposition was apparent, some lawmakers were talking about revision of the corporation tax credit system. Labor spokesmen have maintained that business can get tax refunds to compensate for profits lost during strikes.

The strike against International Harvester Company was called in plants in Chicago, Rock Island, East Moline, and Rock Falls, Ill., Richmond, Ind., and Auburn, Ill., in support of demands for a 30 per cent wage rate increase. A Presidential fact-finding board will open hearings on the dispute Friday in Chicago.

Peace efforts in the Nation's third biggest strike, involving 200,000 CIO electrical appliance workers, awainted conferences with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach today. Heads of the union and General Electric and Westinghouse companies accepted Schwellenbach's invitation.

Some 27,000 school children returned to classes in Flint, Mich., after a week's forced vacation, when CIO maintenance workers agreed to a one week's truce in their seven-day strike for higher wages.

LABOR

From Page 1

industry rejected President Truman's proposal that there be a general wage increase of 18½ cents an hour for steelworkers. He said:

Only Partial Restoration

"The wage increase determined by the President would only in part restore the wage cut suffered by the steelworkers.

"But we accepted the President's decision in recognition of the national interest to achieve a peaceful settlement of our dispute.

"The steel industry, however, with unmatched boldness rejected the determination of the President of the United States.

"The President appealed to the steel industry to reconsider their action. The steel magnates did not even condescend to reply to the President of the United States.

"Therefore, at 12:01 this morning the steelworkers of the Nation had no choice but to strike."

Charges Evil Conspiracy

Murray charged that "there can be no question but that an evil conspiracy has been hatched among American big business." He declared:

"This conspiracy challenges our very basic democratic institutions.

"It is their clear aim to exact unconditional surrender from the American people and the United States Government."

Murray went on:

"The electrical manufacturing industry, with similar arrogance, has rejected all attempts by the UE-CIO and representatives of the Government to compose their current wage dispute through collective bargaining and mediation.

"These industrial magnates do not choose to permit the people to impose any restraint upon their greed.

"They prefer a status wherein millions of unemployed would be available at ever-decreasing wage levels to be exploited for benefit of the large corporate enterprises."

GRAIN

From Page 1

days capacity. In other words the distillers can operate 7½ 24-hour days at capacity, a month instead of 10 days as now.

Agriculture Department figures estimated the grain thus withdrawn from distillers in February at 1,330,000 bushels of wheat, rye and corn. In January it is estimated that 5,500,000 bushels went into liquor manufacture. This will be reduced to roughly 4,170,000 bushels.

Still Above Normal

Even at the reduced figures the amount of grain going into bottled goods will be 25 per cent above the normal amount before the war. At that time about three million bushels a month were being used by distillers.

"It is a crime," the Secretary said, "that we are losing out in the production of meat and in the waste of feed at this time, when millions in Europe and elsewhere need food."

The secretary warned that a continuation of the strike may see a revival of the black markets in meats, poultry, fish and eggs. It may also bring about a drastic curtailment in food exports, he said.

He refused to discuss the issues involved in the strike. He also declined to take a position on Government seizure and operation of the packing industry. Rumors of such action were increasingly prevalent among governmental circles yesterday.

A prolonged strike coupled with what he termed the "wasteful feeding of meat animals" may foree reductions in the allocation of American wheat for relief shipment abroad, the secretary said.

Already Fattened

He estimated that the strike was holding back on the farms about 170,000 head of cattle, 50,000 calves, 995,000 hogs and 370,000 head of sheep and lambs. Virtually all are fattened and in prime condition for the market. Further feeding will not increase their meat value.

In the order restricting grains for liquor, the provision was made to limit the use of wheat for the first time. The top grades of wheat, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the top 3 grades of corn are barred from liquor manufacture. Only No. 5 an dsample wheat may be used, and No. 4 and 5 and sample grades of corn may be used. Also, as a further saving of wheat and rye, both grain foods, the latter much prized in Europe, are limited in amount. Distillers can use only 6 per cent rye, or 2000 bushels a month, and only 15 per cent wheat in manufacture of spirits. There is no limit on the use of low-grade corn as long as the mashing capacity is kept to the seven and one-half days.

TRUMAN

From Page 1

balance, so that no increase in the Federal debt would occur. Actually, the public debt would be reduced from 278 billion dollars to 271 billion by further use of the Treasury's large balance in cash. The President said he did no think the annual budget would ever drop below 25 billion dollars.

3. Opposed any further tax reduction in the next 18 months: "This is not the time for tax reduction." High revenues, he said, are needed to service the public debt and pay for present and anticipated programs. Moreover, "ill-advised" tax reductions would strengthen inflationary pressure, he said.

4. In the field of foreign relations, he "solemnly dedicated ourselves and all our will" to success of UNO. Making lasting peace "the great and dominant objective of United States foreign policy," he said this Government nonetheless does not propose to meet international difficulties "by sacrificing its ideals or its vital interests."

5. Funds for continued development of atomic energy were provided in a secret item in the delayed military budget, but the President voiced confidence that effective machinery can be developed through UNO "to prohibit, outlaw and prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes."

6. In the field of labor-management relations, he termed establishment of "a fair wage structure" the most serious obstacle in the path of reconversion, renewing his call for fact-finding, cooling-off legislation. Continuance of strikes, he said, "could put a heavy brake on our program."

7. He said most companies "have adequate leeway within which to grant substantial wage increases." By "substantial" the President meant a rate of increase reflecting his recommended 18½ cents an hour wage raise for the steel industry, the White House said.

8. For the Army and Navy, the President tentatively estimated 13 billion dollars in the next fiscal year as part of a net 15 billion dollars for war liquidation, occupation and national defense. A year from now, he estimated, Army, Navy and air branches will still need a strength of about 2 million men.

9. In the demobilization field, he said, the Army and Navy are releasing men long in the service "as fast as we can," but stressed substantial forces must be continued overseas. If replacements cannot be raised by voluntary recruitment, he said the draft act must be extended beyond May 16: "There is no other way."

10. "Full production and employment" remained the dominant theme of his domestic proposals, nearly all of which had been submitted to Congress before. Again he called for the Senate-passed full employment bill. In one departure, he said the Government must now take "major steps" to enforce antitrust laws and encourage new and competing enterprises.

11. Taking special not of the acute housing shortage, he said he was now formulating "a program of emergency measures," in addition to steps already taken and recommended. Again he called for continuation of rent control in shortage areas, legislation to permit control of sales prices, expansion of FHA facilities for insurance of privately financed housing, and resumption of previously authorized low-rent public housing projects.

12. Saying inflation is still "our chief worry," he asked extension of price and rent control authority expiring June 30 and reached the "reluctant conclusion" that food subsidies must be continued beyond that date. Continued shortages in materials will also require extension of he Second War Powers Act beyond June, he stressed.

13. Asked expansion and liberation of the whole social security structure, to broaden coverage and increase benefits, and particularly stressed his unenacted November 19 recommendations for comprehensive public health insurance to provide prepaid medical care. He estimated 4 per cent of earnings up to $3600 will be required to finance his health program. Once again he appealed for a break in the stalemate on his bill increasing unemployment compensation benefits.

14. Filled in details of what he meant last year in asking an increase in the present 40-cents-an-hour minimum wage floor. He said he favored the pending Senate bill immediately raising the statutory minimum to 65 cents an hour, with further increases to 70 cents after 1 year and 75 cents after 2 years.

No "Return to Normalcy"

The President backed up his comprehensive program with a warning against "the simple return to 'normalcy' that was tried after the last war."

"We must move ahead," he said. "Na return to the past is possible."

Some $1,500,000,000 was included in his budget for proposed domestic legislation not yet enacted by Congress, but the President did not break down this figure to show how much was estimated for specific programs. An additional estimate of $2,754,000,000 for "international finance" included estimated initial year withdrawals on the proposed $3,750,00,000 British loan, which has not yet been submitted or considered by Congress.

Holds Programs Necessary

Congress received another prod on the Administration's plethora of unpassed legislation, but it was mild compared with the President's recent slashing attack on legislative inaction.

"I can assure the Congress of the necessity of these programs," he said. "Some are more urgent than others, but all are necessary."

Among the controversial measures Congress was again called on to pass was his bill for a permanent FEPC, now deadlocked in a Senate filibuster; universal military training, unification of the armed services, St. Lawrence waterways legislation, presidential succession and delayed return of Federal job offices to the States.

With approximately 1,600,000 American workers out on strike, the President discussed labor-management relations at great length but asked legislative action only on his fact-finding bill.

Sees Success in Wage Policy

He said industrial peace between management and labor would have to be achieved through the process of collective bargaining "with Government assistance but not Government compulsion."

Within the framework of the Administration's wage-price policy, he said, there has been "definite success and this success will continue in a vast majority of the cases arising in the months still ahead.

Urging "better human relations" on both management and labor, he said "No Government policy can make men understand each other, agree, and get along unless they conduct themselves in a way to foster mutual respect and good will."

DISTRICT

From Page 1

ments, $282,000.

5. Improvement of playgrounds and public recreation facilities, $256,700.

6. Bridge and highway improvements, $6,842,900.

7. Improvements in water system, $2,091,600.

*Approved estimates of the welfare department carry items to begin replacement of the long neglected Home for the Aged and Infirm, and the Industrial Home School, and construction of new dormitories, library building, school, and home for employes at the District Training School. Total cost of the three projects is figured at $2,806,000.

New Health Center

An additional public health center costing $282,000, to be located at 7th and O sts. nw., was allowed the Health Department, while the Police Department was allotted $105,000 for a new precinct station.

The Public Library's expansion program included construction of major branches at Cleveland Park and Pleasant Plains, remodeling of the Mount Pleasant branch, and preparation of plans for other branches at Benning, Brightwood and Woodridge.

As the initial move in an overall plan to give Washington adequate play facilities, the budget nearly doubles the current appropriation for the recreation department with an allocation of $1,054,300. Of this amount $256,000 is specifically earmarked for improvements at the existing recreation spots.

New Bridge Provided

The highway fund is to be tapped for $1,290,000 to continue construction of the new bridge across the Anacostia River, the first big municipal project to get under way since end of the war.

The highway fund also is to be drawn on to finance extensive resurfacing projects costing $300,000, and improvements to unpaved streets to cost $100,000. In addition, $2,800,000 is set aside to match Federal highway aid funds which will help pay the cost of the proposed replacement of Highway Bridge across the Potomac and contribute to the expense of such projects as the elevated highway over K st. in Georgetown, which is designed to relieve traffic congestion on M st., in vicinity of Key Bridge.

The two-million-dollar water fund is slated to set off a major improvement program.

It intimated, however, tthat a boost in water rates may be necessary to carry out the program.

The first projects contemplated include 20-inch trunk line mains in the neighborhood of Florida and Virginia aves ne., and construction of a concrete roof over the 10-million-gallon reservoir in Fort Stanton Park.

Extensive improvements in the sewer and refuse services also are provided in the budget. With $1,152,000, the sewer division is to undertake an expansion, while the refuse division, of which $730,000 would be spent on a new incinerator, garage, shops and other construction.

Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer's fund for safety education was raised to $30,000, an increase of $10,000 over the current appropriation.

The fund for public assistance likewise was raised from $1,587,000 to $2,233,500 to care for anticipated increase in public relief clients.

Although Congress once rejected a request for funds for the recently resurrected Motor Vehicle Parking Agency, the budget includes $17,600 to enable it to go ahead with its program to alleviate the downtown parking situation.

Another project tossed aside during the war—continued reclamation of the Anacostia flats—also is to be revived under the budget which sets aside $123,000 for this work in the coming fiscal year.

Arrest of Four Boys Solves $2354 Theft

The arrest of four 'teen-age boys in the District solved a $2354 theft from the home of Harry Orrenberg, 5919 Arbor st., Tuxedo, Md., Charles N. Thomsen, Prince Georges County Police sergeant, said yesterday.

Thomsen said a watch taken from the home was identified by Orrenberg. The money, war bonds and watch were taken a week ago.

UNO

From Page 1

ed that France and South Africa turn over their mandates to the world peace agency's trusteeship council immediately.

Speaking before the trusteeship committee, Fraser declared that "morally, no nation has a right to misappropriate territory put in its trust" and he asserted both countries had shown hesitancy in turning over their mandates.

Urges Trusteeships

France has said it would consider turning over its African mandates in Togoland and the Cameroons, provided satisfactory agreements could be worked out. South Africa has told UNO that its mandate, the former German colony of Southwest Africa, would determine its own future.

Iranian developments, following Iran's appeal to the Security Council to intervene in its dispute with Russia, drew keener interest from delegates with the Shah's acceptance of the resignation of Prime Minister Ibrahim Hakimi.

May Negotiate Direct

Nasrullah Entezam, Iran delegate told newsmen that Hakimi's resignation "may mean the institution of direct negotiations with Russia," thus projecting the possibility that the dispute might be withdrawn from the security council.

Today was the first day of UNO committee sessions, where the real work of the organization is done.

The legal committee voted 32 to 14 that the general (steering) committee should not be allowed to discuss any political questions but should be confined to strictly administrative issues.

The big powers opposed this restriction and the small powers, led by Cuba, approved it. Russia announced it would bring the matter up in the Assembly, but the Cuban delegate, Guy Perez Cisneros, seemed certain of getting an even larger majority there.

At a meeting of the assembly's economic and financial committee, Pedro Lopez of the Philippine Commonwealth, was elected vice chairman.

The administrative and budgetary committee voted that the secretary general of the World Peace Organization be paid $20,000 "net sum" annually.

The committee also recommended that the first secretary general be appointed for five years, with the appointment being open at the end of that period for a further five-year term.

The social and humanitarian committee rapidly approved proposals for creation of a special commission o draw up a world "bill of rights" and also commissions on economic and employment problems, social problems, statistical problems and narcotics.

Lutheran Parley Set

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 21, (AP).—The Lutheran Synod of Virginia will hold its 117th annual convention at St. Mark's Church here February 5-8, inclusive, Dr. J. J. Scherer, Synod president and pastor of the Fist English Lutheran Church, Richmond, has announced.

Future of Education

Dr. Agnes Samuelson of the National Education Association will discuss the future of education at the meeting of the Cottage City, Md., Parent-Teacher Association at 8 p. m. today at the school.

$20,000 Fire Razes Island Factory

Keyser, W. Va., Jan. 21 (AP).—The old pottery building on Longs Island in the Potomac River here, was destroyed by fire today with a loss estimated by the owners, Dakin and David Morehouse, at $20,000.

The blaze was brought under control after two hours.

The Morehouse brothers and E. E. Moran, also of Keyser, obtained the large two-story brick building some time ago, to engage in the manufacture of concrete blocks.

A Disel motor valued at $7000 and some of the possessions of the family of William Duckworth, which occupied a portion of the building, were removed.

Cause of the blaze has not yet been determined.

Page Committee Named On Religious Classes

Luray, Va., Jan. 21 (Spl.).—A committee was appointed last night looking toward the employment of teachers for religious instruction in the schools of Page County. The plans were made at a meeting of civic leaders and ministers at the Main Street Baptist Church, and presided over by K. L. Foster of Shenandoah, president of the County Sunday School Association.

Md. Baby Suffocated By Burning Mattress

Frederick, Md., Jan. 21 (Spl.).—Clarence WilmarMentzer, aged two years, was suffocated in his crib early yesterday morning by smoke from a burning mattress. Police said the mattress was apparently set ablaze by a member of the family who was smoking a cigarette in bed. Firemen attempted to revive the child with a resuscitator.

Sheraton Chain To Buy Carvel Hall

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 21 (AP).—Albert MacCarthy, president of the Security aLnd Co., announced today the sale of historic Carvel Hall to Annapolis Sheraton Hotel Corp. would be completed February 1. He did not disclose the sale price.

The Annapolis corporation is a subsidiary of the Sheraton Hotel Corp. of Boston, which operates 20 hotels in 16 American cities.

Carvel Hall became a hotel in 1898, when the house was bought by William Larned, who designed the present Naval Academy. It was taken over in 1907 by the Security Land Vo., a family corporation.

In 1937 fire swept the hotel and approximately $200,000 was spent in remodeling and adding one wing.

U. of Va. Students To Elect Tomorrow

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 21 (Spl.).—Three Naval ROTC trainees and one civilian student of the University of Virginia have been nominated for president of the College of Arts and Sciences, which carries with it the chairmanship of the honor committee. Elections will be held on Wednesday.

Braden Altemus, Johnstown, Pa.; Edwin F. Dodge, Montclair, N. J.; Charles Herbeck, Elmhurst, N. Y., and George E. Lundeen, Kewanee, Ill., are the four candidates for whom petitions have been received by William J. Parrish, jr., Richmond, Va., election committee chairman.

Timely Tip to The Tired

Nervous exhaustion, fatigue, and hypertension are natural results of four years of wartime strain. Without a break in routine, more serious consequences can follow.

Restore energies and spirits with the invigorating mineral baths at The Homestead Spa, plus the friendly relaxation of this charming hostelry high in the Alleghanies. Come this month.

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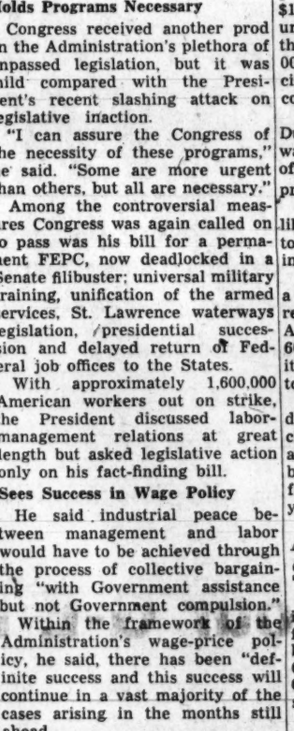

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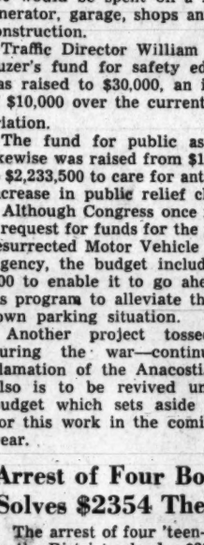

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French Reds Make Bid to Socialists

Saboteurs Sought

15 Injured In Palestine Dynamiting

Jerusalem, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—Jewish saboteurs, striking while authorities were preoccupied by outbreaks in Jerusalem, dynamited a coast guard station at Givat Olga, on the northern coast, late last night, wounding 14 British soldiers and one British policeman.

Military and police forces were engrossed in searching for members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, terrorist organization blamed for Saturday's riotings and bombings which resulted in four deaths.

A British communique said a number of arrests had been made in connection with the Givat Olga explosion and police-military operations were continuing.

Authorities emphasized that elements responsible for blowing up the coast guard station were not connected with Irgun Zvai Leumi. Givat Olga is half way between Tel Aviv and Haifa, near Hadera.

In Jerusalem the emergency curfew brought about by Saturday's violence was relaxed and the populace was allowed to circulate freely between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Ask Them to Join 2-Party Government Headed by Thorez

Paris, Jan. 21 (A.P.).—French Communists asked the Socialist Party tonight to join in a Communist-led two-party government and proposed their own party's secretary general, Minister of State Maurice Thorez, to succeed General de Gaulle as interim President of France.

The strong possibility remained, meanwhile, that De Gaulle, far from retiring completely from political life, might emerge as the head of some new party in the national elections next spring, after the Constituent Assembly has drawn up a constitution for the Fourth Republic.

The Assembly will meet tomorrow to hear De Gaulle's letter of resignation as head of the provisional republic, but it was thought likely that action on the choice of a successor might be put off until Wednesday.

The Communists proposed Thorez openly, but the way was left clear for choice of a Socialist President when Thorez himself asserted his own candidacy was "not irrevocable."

The Communist proposal for a two-party government was made in a letter from Communist Leader Jacques Duclos to the Socialists, in which he said the Popular Republicans (MRP) had rejected a similar offer.

The Communists and Socialists now appear closer together than at any time since the summer, when the Socialists rejected a proposed fusion of the two worker parties. As in the other two crises in the last two months, the Socialists held the key position.

Ostensibly De Gaulle resigned because his work of preparing the way for organization of the Fourth Republic was finished, but one of the immediate reasons palpably was the Communist - Socialist agreement to work jointly on a draft of the constitution which would reduce the President to the status of figurehead. De Gaulle opposed it.

There was little doubt of the finality of De Gaulle's resignation. He left for his suburban Neuilly home and apparently intended to stay there.

Part of the strength of the long, lean war leader, who stepped down only two months after the Constituent Assembly elected him, came from a reluctance on the part of any of the three big parties to assume responsibility for direction of the government during the difficult reconstruction period which finds most of France still cold, hungry and discontent.

Among the possibilities for successor to De Gaulle is Edouard Herriot, three times Premier of France and a veteran parliamentarian. He is chairman of the once-powerful Radical Socialist Party, now reduced to the status of a minor party.

Vincent Auriol, another outgoing Minister of State, who flew from London with Foreign Minister Georges Bidault when the crisis broke, is still another possible successor to De Gaulle. For many years he has been parliamentary secretary of the Socialist Party.

Possible DeGaulle Successors

Associated Press WIREPHOTOS

FRENCH PARTY LEADERS—Mentioned as possible successors to Gen. Charles de Gaulle as provisional president of France are (from left): Vincent Auriol, Socialist minister of state; Maurice Thorez, Communist minister, and Eduard Herriot, prewar Premier

Greece Rushes Reinforcements To Fight Peloponnesus Rebels

Athens, Jan. 21 (U.P.).—The Greek government today rushed reinforcements by land and sea toward Kalamata, southern Peloponnesus port city where 1500 or more rebellious monarchists and rightists battled troops and police.

Government circles called the attack on the city part of a royalist plot to overthrow Premier Themistocles Sophoulis' regime and restore King George II to his throne.

A Greek navy destroyer was hurried toward Kalamata, on the Gulf of Messinea, about 80 miles southwest of Corinth. Motorized troops also were rushing toward the city.

A senior air force commander, sent to direct the defense force, was expected to open large-scale operations against the rebels as soon as reinforcements arrived.

Dispatches at midday said that a body of rebels, described as the "main force," began moving into Kalamata. The prefect there, announced, however, that most of the rebels, who began an attack on the jail and police headquarters Sunday, were withdrawing.

The rebels captured 400 democratic leaders in Kalamata, dispatches said.

Keep Your Pennies Now, Loose Change Shortage Is Over

You can keep those pennies in your piggy bank, kiddies. The loose change shortage is about over.

Since 1941 the U. S. mints have minted like mad. They've worked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to flip out almost 4 billion coins a year.

And now, a treasury man said proudly today, the coin victory is almost complete. The mints are still clanging away full time, but the real test—the greatest Christmas buying spree in history—was passed successfully.

"Say a store puts on 100 extra clerks," the treasury man said to a reporter. "Well, each clerk is another potential change-maker."

And each change-maker needs change, of course.

Gen. Peck Given High Chinese and U. S. Decorations

Tientsin, Jan. 20 (A.P.).—Maj. Gen. Dewitt Peck, commander of the First Marine Division, was given high Chinese and American decorations today for his part in the repatriation of Japanese and assistance given Chinese in this theater.

The Chinese government awarded him the Grand Cordon of Yun Hui (Cloud Banner, Second Class).

The Third Amphibious Corps commander, Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, pinned an Oak Leaf Cluster on Peck in lieu of a second Legion of Merit awarded Peck by the theater commander, Army Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer.

Hen Grows Spurs

Reinbeck, Iowa.—It's seldom that a hen develops spurs, but Harry Albert of near here had a 3-year-old Leghorn hen, recently culled from his flock, which had grown two sets of spurs Each was 1¼ inches long.

Advertisement

Kill the Itch (Scabies) With *Sitiicide*

This liquid preparation kills in 30 minutes those itch mites with which it comes in contact. Buy SITICIDE from your druggist, or send 60c to Sitiicide Co., Commerce, Ga. (Adv.)

Neuralgia

Next time you have neuralgia or headache get quick relief with Capudine. Acts fast because it's liquid—no time lost waiting for its ingredients to dissolve. All druggists. Use Capudine only as directed. 10c, 30c, 60c sizes.

Liquid CAPUDINE

If you don't know (and a good host oughter)
A toddy's made with whiskey and water.
A little sugar plus a lemon twist—
Makes a compliment fine they can't resist.
James B. Wilson

How to compliment company

The touch-of-quality is definitely upon Old Thompson because it's blended in Kentucky by Glenmore.

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OLD THOMPSON BRAND
Blended Whiskey
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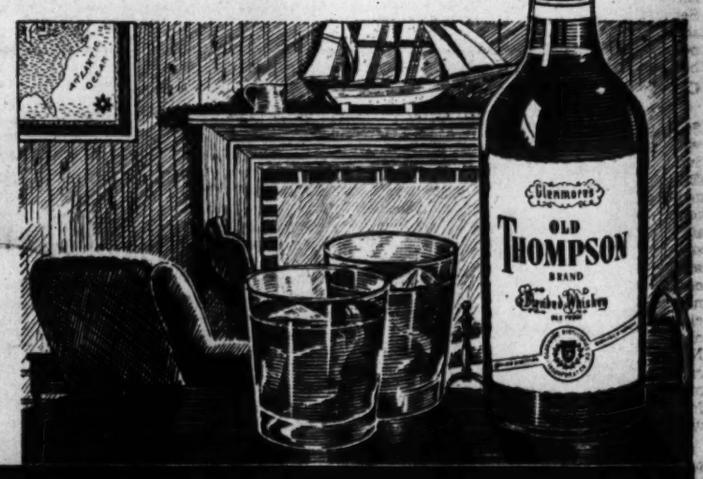

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You can treat yourself to a perfect, soft, natural-looking permanent—done at home—in three hours or less with the simple, ready-to-use Crowning Glory Cold Wave Permanent Solutions... Simply put your hair in curlers, dampen each curl with Crowning Glory and, in less time than you believe, you have a lovely new permanent—ready to set in your own most flattering style... And all you need is—CROWNING GLORY!

Ideal FOR CHILDREN'S HAIR, TOO
The dainty softness of your little girl's hair will be accented by a natural-looking Crowning Glory Permanent given at home. Crystal-clear Crowning Glory Solutions are as effective and easily used on her baby hair as on yours.

Crowning Glory
COMPLETE WITH CURLERS $2.00 ...PLUS TAX

ASK FOR *Crowning Glory* AT ALL DRUG STORES AND AT COSMETIC AND NOTIONS COUNTERS IN DEPARTMENT STORES

To General Electric workers on strike

Your G-E Life Insurance Plan will be kept in force for your protection*

FREE INSURANCE—The group life insurance you know as Free Insurance—on which General Electric pays all costs—will be continued by the Company in full force during the strike.

ADDITIONAL INSURANCE. Your Additional Insurance—that on which you pay the premium—will also be kept in force. The amounts necessary to keep this insurance in force will be paid by the Company. You will not be asked to pay your premium for this period until the strike is over, at which time payroll deductions will be resumed.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS. All claims arising during the strike will be paid as promptly as possible on submission of proper evidence. They cannot be paid, of course, while the strike prevents the Company from having access to its own records.

**Started in 1920, this insurance plan has paid $26,575,390.88 in benefits to families of General Electric employees.*

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Mary Haworth's Mail

Woman Is Treated as Unbalanced Personality By Her Relatives, as Well as Her Husband's, Because of Her Rule Against Social Drinking

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: For many years I entertained and served liquor in my home because it was what my husband liked and wanted. But had I known 25 years ago that it would make life for me the hell it has, I would have chosen death in preference. However, I have loved my husband so much, knowing there will never be another man for me, that I have done my best to make my marriage a good one.

Having children, I took a firm stand a few years ago and refused to have a drop of liquor brought into our home. Yet this morning my 10-year-old son imitated an intoxicated person, and when I told him it was wicked to do so, because a drunken person is a sick person, he replied, "Well, mother, then there are an awful lot of sick people having lots of fun. Look at dad." Then he mentioned his uncles and aunts who never entertain without liquor.

My sisters, and also my husband's brothers and sisters, tell me I must not try to run others' lives. They say it would be more intelligent of me to have my children familiarize themselves with liquor in their own homes and learn their own capacities. I used to enjoy a cocktail or two, but when I saw my fine husband degrade himself under the influence of liquor, to the point of taking liberties with other women, and disappearing from home for days, all that was decent in me cried out against it.

Husband Swore Off Recently

I TOLD my husband that if it weren't for the children I might have gone into the gutter with him, but I could not let them down. Now, what am I to do with my family all arrayed against me? Although my husband has stopped drinking, he, too, maintains with the others that the best people drink today and that I should serve liquor. My home is not dull without it.

We have first-class reading matter. I play and sing, both classical and ragtime music. In fact the days are too short for my many interests. But I am treated as an unbalanced personality by those people I am close to, and my health is impaired by the prolonged turmoil. I feel discouraged enough to tell my husband to go live his own life as he chooses, but that I cannot share that kind of life with him. I will thank you for anything you might say to help me. G. R.

Jealous Worry Basic Problem

DEAR G. R.: It seems to me that your mind is playing tricks on you. I think your basic agitation has to do with jealous fear of losing your husband, and with bottled-up resentment of his polygamous tendencies revealed years ago in philandering sprees attuned to alcoholic excess.

These affronts to your pride, these threats to your security, were well-nigh intolerable; but you were between the devil and the deep blue sea, in the sense that you loved him so much—or, rather, were emotionally so enslaved by him,—that you simply couldn't face the prospect of living without him. Therefore, it seemed expedient to forgive,—which you went through the motions of doing, but never did, really; not from the heart.

However, since his philandering and drinking went hand in hand, you were able by a convenient association of ideas,—by the process known as rationalization,—to save face with yourself (and him) when taking him back after such escapades, by focussing your outrage on alcohol, as if it were the villain of the piece.

Evils in Mind, Not in Liquor

YET the truth is, alcohol contains no evil properties which persons themselves don't bring to it, to mingle with it, in their own thoughts or appetites or obscure predisposition to unbridled behavior. This truth is emphasized by spokesmen for Alcoholics Anonymous, Inc., that famous brotherhood of valiantly "dried up" former drunks, who say that the alcoholic (so-called) as we see him in his cups, isn't proving anything against alcohol except his inability to take it,—due to a special, mysterious vulnerability to an unfathomably crazing addict effect from it.

While I am no advocate of social drinking, and in fact favor water as the finest thirst-quencher, nevertheless I am aware,—as who isn't?—that a great many people dispense and partake of liquor casually, as a prop to conviviality, without being demoralized by it, or suffering any ill effects from its moderate use. Perhaps their masterly immunity derives from healthy emotional balance, giving a temperate attitude toward all aspects of life.

But back to your husband. About his reform: Possibly your probic opposition to alcohol has forced him into this upright stand, and helped him to maintain it by reducing environmental temptation to a minimum. But more likely not. Your bonafide alcoholic,—as the A. A.'s know him,—runs from moralist hectoring to the nearest bar.

Wife Barks Up The Wrong Tree

I BELIEVE your husband's weakness was women; that he found in drink a ready device for relaxing the censorship of conscience and also a whitewash excuse for periodic profligacy, that time finally blunted such inhibitions, so that he was better able to meet the terms of marriage, and thus could renounce the camouflage and moral blindfold of "getting drunk." Which would mean that you have been barking up the wrong tree for years, in crusading against alcohol, and also being so hysterical, so fanatic about it—due to panicky distress on another score,—as to prejudice your children's minds against your views on any aspect of human behavior.

What to do now? Your son's cynical quip implies that your extremist attitude is driving him to the opposite, worse extreme. And the capsule antidote may be to bravely and meekly confess to your husband that you could be mistaken and do feel defeated,—and want him to take a hand in the job of molding your son to a civilized pattern, so that he will never play the fool in relation to liquor. No doubt your husband has learned from his mistakes; and maybe he is waiting for a chance from you to place his dear-bought wisdom at the boy's disposal—and condition him to middle-of-the-road behavior.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Engaged Pair Complimented

Being feted at a series of prenuptial parties are Miss Mary McLean Shepherd and Samuel Robinson Ogden 3d, whose wedding will take place Saturday. The bride-to-be is the daughter of Mrs. Henry Shepherd, this city, and Mr. Ogden is son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Ogden, jr., Landgrove, Vt.

Friday night Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Thomas will entertain for the couple at a cocktail party at their home. Guests will include members of the wedding party and out-of-town visitors.

Following cocktails several members of the wedding party will give a buffet supper at the United Nations Club. Hosts will be Mr. and Mrs. John Ramsey, Miss Eleanor Lee Potts, Shepherdstown, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Scott, Wilmington, Del.

Following the rehearsal Saturday, Mrs. T. N. Gill will entertain the bridal party and out-of-town guests at luncheon at the Sulgrave Club.

Capitalites Leave For Short Visits

Washington society again is on the move.

Sir John and Lady Orr, Wardman Park Hotel; Col. and Mrs. B. St. George Tucker and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bradford are staying at the Barclay, New York.

Making their headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria are Gen. Thomas Parran, United States Public Health Service; Col. Raymond L. Harrison, Miss Lee Damaris, Mrs. Lafell Dickinson, A. Andrews, jr., and Lieut. Phyllis Stevenson.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Klaasse are registered at the Barbizon-Plaza.

California will be the vacationland of Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Brylawski for the next few weeks.

After a week's visit to Norfolk, Va., Mrs. Frances Milford has returned to her Washington home.

Harris & Ewing

MRS. LOUIS M. RUSSO
. . . Gown from parachute

Roceda Roberts Becomes Bride In Nylon Gown

Wearing a bridal gown made from a white nylon parachute sent by the bridegroom from Europe, Miss Roceda Marie Roberts, daughter of Mrs. Cecil Matthew Roberts, Creston, Iowa, was married Tuesday to Capt. Louis Matthew Russo, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gaddy, Falls Church, Va. Chaplain T. J. Hanisin performed the ceremony in the Fort Myer Chapel.

The bride was escorted by her brother-in-law, Philip D. Yaney. Her tulle veil was fastened to a coronet embroidered with seed pearls and she carried a bouquet of orchids and white roses.

Mrs. Yaney, costumed in pink net, attended her sister as matron of honor and Miss Edna Roberts was maid of honor in blue net. Both carried old-fashioned bouquets.

John Russo served his brother as best man and Lieut. Wayland W. Moore, USNR, and Lieut. (j. g.) Daonal MsInnis, USNR, were ushers.

Following the reception the newlyweds left for a wedding trip to New York and on their return will reside in Arlington, Va.

Captain Russo returned recently after serving three years with the Ninth Infantry Division in the European theater.

Kathryn Brown Is Betrothed To Commander

The engagement of [illegible] Ann Brown to Lieut. Comdr. William Gregory Tonner, jr., USN, is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brown, Washington.

The prospective bridegroom is son of Mr. and Mrs. Tonner, Boston, Mass.

The bride-elect attended Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy, Pasadena, Calif., and the University of Montana. Lieutenant Commander Tonner studied at Boston Latin School and was graduated from Harvard in 1938.

He returned recently from duty in the Southwest Pacific and is stationed at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington.

The wedding will take place in the spring.

Graveses Give Dinner Party

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Graves entertained at dinner last evening at their home on Foxhall rd.

Their guests were Gen. James Ulio, Gen. and Mrs. Clifford Lee Corbin, Mrs. Conger Pratt, Mrs. Emory Smith, Mrs. Lee Miller, Miss Eudora Clover, Prince Tourmanoff, Dr. Sherbowitz Wetzler, and William Jenkins.

Hood–Knopf Engagement Is Announced

Maj. and Mrs. George A. Hood, Silver Spring, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jacqueline Doris, to Lieut. Charles M. Knopf, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Knopf, Drexel Hill, Pa. Lieutenant Knopf is stationed in Washington at the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The bride-elect is a senior at the University of Maryland and is a member of Alpha Omicron sorority. Lieutenant Knopf is the grandson of the late Dr. T. Louis Adams, well-known Philadelphia surgeon, and is a lineal descendant of John Adams, second President of the United States. Other forebears of the prospective bridegroom are Thomas Holme and Silas Crispin, who came from England with William Penn in 1681 to settle Pennsylvania and in the following year laid out the city of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Knopf's maternal great-grandmother was Martha D. Lincoln, Washington journalist, who was among the organizers of the Women's Press Association in 1887.

Lieutenant Knopf is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is a member of Alpha Chi Rho fraternity and the Hexagon Senior Honorary Engineering Society.

The wedding will take place in the late spring.

Temper Fits, Kicks, Screams Just Imitation

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

There is something almost frightening in the emotion a small child can expend in a temper tantrum. The red face, the shrill screams the kicks and head-bumpings are terrifying to the observer.

Let us recognize that a child has very few ways in which he can express his emotions. How can he convince a parent that there is something he feels it absolutely necessary to do? If words won't do it or whines, or even an ordinary burst of tears, then he has to resort to rage.

Not All Fly Into Rage

Some children, needless to remark, do not feel deeply enough about their frustrations to go into a rage because of them. Other children know their own desires and want so strongly to satisfy them, that they develop a tantrum when crossed.

We cannot very easily change the child's temperament, for that he was born with as surely as the physical structure he possesses, but we can respect it and deal with it sensibly.

When the mother of such a child remarks, "I'll just ignore him when he has a tantrum," she is doing nothing to avoid another one. Maybe it is futile and the child knows it, but futility is an emotion which drives him into a greater rage. Why should he be ignored, when he is trying to tell the mother something with his tantrums?

Is Mother Domineering

First of all, she should think seriously about her own conduct which is developing tantrums in a child. Is she too domineering? The calm, reasonable mother may be so inflexible as to drive the child wild trying to get his own way some of the time. The stubborn mother—right though she may be—leaves the child little to do except fly into a rage. Her nonoes may be so persistent and everlasting.

Temper tantrums are signposts which demand notice, not of the tantrum itself but of its myriad causes. The leaflet No. 54, "Temper Tantrums," enumerates more of these causes. It may be had by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope with this request to Myrtle Meyer Eldred, in care of this newspaper.

Colonel Phillips Home

Lieut. Col. Raymond McDonald Phillips has joined Mrs. Phillips at their home in Alexandria, following 3½ years of service with the Army overseas.

Associated Press Photo

WITH THIS RING" said Maj. Frank Clay, son of Gen. and Mrs. Lucius Clay, to Miss Patricia Casey, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Hugh J. Casey, at their wedding ceremony held January 13 in Berlin, with Chaplain Alonzo E. Bailey (right) the officiating clergyman. Mothers of the bride and bridegroom, both living in Washington, and unable to be present at the ceremony, staged a prewedding celebration together Thursday, January 10

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

There Is No Peace

All the people cry "Peace! Peace!"
and there is no peace.
No peace in Java, Iran, Palestine,
India, China,
No peace at home, no peace around
us,
No spirit of peace . . .
No wanting of peace.
The Ku Kluxers ride again, and
echo the cry of Hitler's
gangsters,
"Down with the Jew! Down with
the Negro!
"Down with the Christian whose
Christianity is not of our pattern!"
And their more refined fellow
travelers in drawing room and
office,
Remark, "Yes that is bad, but, of
course, on the other hand . . ."
And the glint of hate comes into
the eyes of old, hard-bitten
women,
And of arrogant or frustrated
younger ones,
And of nervous little men, fearful
of their own self-esteem.

* * * *

Labor is loud and tough speaking,
and management talks with
sneer in its voice,
Their discordant tones come over
the radio into peaceful sitting
rooms, or poison the atmosphere around a conference
table,
And millions of their followers, taking up the cudgels,
Raise their voices and snarl their
lips,
Even before they know what they
are going to say.
Men whose possessions are solid
become choleric at mention of
CIO or PAC,
And rant of "individual liberty."
And those whose profession is
extolling the rights of the common man,
Do it with fanatical eyes and
tyrannical mouths,
(Who would want his rights to be
in the hands of either?)

* * * *

In Congress, Republicans and
Democrats wrangle over the
dead cats of past mistakes,
Or toss back and forth age-old
charges,
Dressed up in the terms of "Communist" and "Fascist."
Legislators hurl tribal epithets, and
shake their fists at each other,
And rag and beat down their
witnesses at "investigations,"
In rehearsal for 1946 elections,
Groups grabbing for their own
advantage in reconversion,
(Reconversion for peace!)
Battle with other groups and with
the public,
In the fleeting moment before
facing the planetary enemy.

* * * *

In minor places we go on with our
endless little personal arguments
About Lilliputian matters,
A parliamentary procedure in a
club, the election of a new
member,
A row in an office over an arrangement of a desk or the answering of a telephone,
A social feud over an invitation or
a table seating,
Quarrels among in-laws, the
struggle of conflicting egos in
the sanctuary of the home,
Nowhere that we turn is there any
peace,
How then can we expect it among
people elsewhere?
People whose bodies are undernourished, whose nerves are
edgy, whose spirits are hopeless?
How do we dare to preach peace to
others?
How do we have the effrontery to
call ourselves a "peace loving
Nation"?

* * * *

We women are great in peace, oh
yes, peace is really our forte,
We hate war and all its fruits, for
we are not as men?
We are gentle, kindly, sympathetic
and understanding,
We are not destructionists,
We are the healers, the conservators, the builders,
Why then do we not build peace?
Oh, not in Iran, or Java or the
Argentine,
But in those places where women
have always laid the cornerstones of civilized living,
Our homes, our neighborhoods, our
clubs, our social gatherings,
and our offices,
And most of all in our thinking
and feeling,
And in our conversation.
When will we begin to assert our
great gifts of compromise,
harmony and pacification,
Instead of joining up with one
pack of bitter enders or the
other?
When will we cease talking nobly
and beautifully about peace,
And instead start bringing it into
realization?

Venezuelan Staff . . Has New Members

Promoted from Commercial Counselor of the Venezuelan Embassy, to be Counselor and Charge d'Affaires, Dr. N. A. Falcon-Briceno, is only one of a number in the changing staff of the embassy.

Dr. Antonio Casas Briceno is a new Counselor and will arrive shortly from Venezuela with his family to take over his new duties. Astrubal Urdaneta, former Consul in Baltimore has been named Commercial Counselor and Francisco Alvarez-Chacir has been promoted from Second Secretary to First Secretary.

Hugo Orozco who has been assigned Commercial Counselor has been promoted to Second Secretary and a newcomer to the staff will be Jose Gil Borges, former Vice Consul in Miami, who will be Assistant Commercial Counselor.

Ration Points

January 22, 1946

SUGAR: Stamp 39 is now valid.

Truman's Talk On D. C. Vote Held Puzzling

For the second time, President Truman yesterday indorsed suffrage for the District, but his words left congressional champions puzzled as to whether he meant home rule, national representation, or both.

The presidential recommendation on District suffrage, tacked to the very end of the "State of the Union" message to Congress, said:

"The District of Columbia, because of its special relation to the Federal Government, has been treated since 1800 as a dependent area. We should move toward a greater measure of local self-government consistent with the constitutional status of the District. We should take adequate steps to assure that citizens of the United States are not denied their franchise merely because they reside in the Nation's Capital."

Not Sure What He Means

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (D., Tex.), coauthor of the national representation resolution, read and reread the recommendation and declared:

"It's a confused statement. Maybe the Lord knows what it means—I don't."

At any rate, Sumners said, the statement "indicates an attitude of nonopposition" to his resolution, and it should be of "some value" to the Central Suffrage Conference in its current drive to jolt the national representation plan out of the Senate Judiciary Committee onto the Senate floor.

Capper More Optimistic

Senator Arthur Capper (R., Kans.), other cosponsor of the resolution, took a more optimistic view.

"I think the President has said better in a few wordsw hat we, who favor national representation, have been trying to say for a long time," he declared. "In fact, his is the best statement of the problem I have ever heard; he has put it all in a nutshell.

"I think his words will assure the success of the fight for the vote within a few months. The President hs rendered a great service in emphasizing the fact of a voteless District of Columbia."

McCarran Not Satisfied . . ..

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), author of a resolution to give the District self-government, was as confused as Sumners. He said:

"It is evident that the President has not given any thought or study to the District government o rits formation under the Constitution. Why the President selects the date of 1800 is more than I can understand.

"The framers of the Constitution made provision for a district which would be a seat of government to be selected later. From its selection to the present, the District has been dependent to a great or less extent on the will of Congress. It must always be dependent o nthe will of Congress. To give it any other status would be to jeapardize the tranquillity of the seat of Government.

Deserves More Study

"The subject deserves much more study, much more consideration, and a much clearer analysis than is set out in the one paragraph that is devoted to it in the President's message.

"Neither those, who like myself, believe in home rule, nor those who believe in giving the District the status of a State, can get any consolation or support out of the President's message."

Irrespective of other interpretations, Former District Committee Chairman Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.), who now heads the House Civil Service Committee, said Mr. Truman had "very properly" focused attention on the "principle" of suffrage for the District.

Follows Post Poll

"It is a principle so right," he declared, "that we wonder why words and not action, year in an year out, are expressed on this subject."

The President's first indorsement of suffrage for the District followed a Washington Post poll which showed that 84 per cent of the people here want the privilege of voting. No other Chief Executive had done it before him, though President Jackson suggested that the District be represented in the House by a delegate.

Tomato Industry Start Is Sought In Panhandle Area

ailorsi cmfwy shrd cmfwyp

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 21 (Spl.).—A concentrated effort to start production of tomatoes in this Eastern Panhandle on a commercial scale was declared today by National Fruit Product Co., which announced that it had contracted for 1,500,000 tomato plants to be delivered next spring anad that it was seeking to find enough gardens and farms and orchards to plant the tomatoes this year.

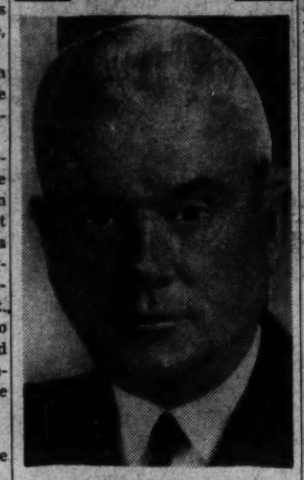
The stock—which it will advance to those who will plant them and sign to sell the production to the company—is sufficient to plant about 500 acres, company spokesmen said.

To get the program started they are arranging for a meeting here interested persons when the plan the evening of January 24 by all will be explained. The county agricultural agent, W. N. McClung, is assisting by advising its lists of potential growers of the offer.

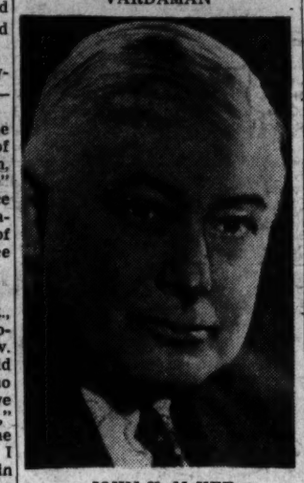
The company's sole interest, it was claimed, is to feed to its processing plant heer another vrop which will furnish material for work and thereby extend the period of operations. The tomatoes would fit into a period in August and September before the apple processing becomes heavy.

Reserve Board

Vardaman Nominated For New Post



COMMODORE JAMES K. VARDAMAN



JOHN K. McKEE

President Truman yesterday nominated his naval aide, Comdr. James K. Vardaman, jr., to be a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 14 years, beginning January 1.

Vardaman, a native of Mississippi and son of the late Senator James K. Vardaman, succeeds John K. McKee.

Vardaman served as an Army artillery officer in the first World War. He has had banking experience in Missouri and is one of the President's oldest and closest friends.

Vardaman served four years as regional director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in St. Louis. Vardaman, for 15 years was vice president or president of various State and national banks in Missouri.

McKee, wrote Mr. Truman last November expressing a desire to return to private life with the expiration of his Federal Reserve term, February 1, completing 15 consecutive years in the public service.

He wrote that "such service as I may have rendered during that period has been a great satisfaction to me and has given me an exceptional opportunity to acquire a broader knowledge and an understanding of our great country and of its economy. For this I shall always be grateful. . . .

"If, after my return to private life, any occasion should arise where my knowledge and experience gained in my Government service could be helpful, I hope you will not hesitate to command it."

The President said in his reply: "You have given 15 good years to the public service, the last 10 as a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System. You brought to the work a wide experience in the field of finance and I desire to assure you of my heartfelt appreciation of the high service which you have given.

"I am grateful also to know that we can, as occasion arises, call upon you for assistance. My best wishes for your continued health and happiness go with you are your return to private life."

In the first war, Vardaman served in the 335th Field Artillery. In 1939 he was appointed a lieutenant commander in the naval reserve. President Truman, who picked him for his naval aide, promoted him to commodore some months ago. Ross said he now will go on inactive status. His successor as naval aide has not been chosen.

Vardaman's nomination is Mr. Truman's second to an important financial post from within his circle of close friends. Last week he nominated George E. Allen, another native of Mississippi, to be a member of the RFC board of directors and it is expected he will become chairman.

4 Crash Victims Identified in Va.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21 (AP).—Four Richmond residents—all members of one family—were killed Sunday when their automobile and a trailer truck collided on Route 360, 16 miles southwest of Richmond.

The dead were Mr. and Mrs. James Stuart Durham, their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wilbern.

The trailer truck, bound toward Richmond, overturned on the automobile occupied by the Durhams and Wilberns, State and Chesterfield County police said.

Durham was associated with the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia. Wilbern, recently discharged from the armed forces, had planned to enter William and Mary College in February.

1947 Welfare In D. C. to Cost $13,171,000

By Helen Mattson
Post Staff Writer

The District's public welfare program will cost $13,171,000 next year.

Major improvements at two children's institutions and the Home for the Aged highlight the record welfare expenditures in 1946-47, according to a Commissioners' budget released yesterday.

"Substantial" increases are proposed meanwhile in public relief allotments and in rates which the Welfare Department can pay for foster homes.

Projects to Cost $1,000,000

Proposed construction would allow four additional dormitories, a laundry building, employes' housing, school house and road improvements at the District Training School for Feebleminded. The improvements will cost $1,006,000. Also planned are a $600,000 replacement for the Industrial Home School for white children, and a $1,200,000 building to house chronically ill inmates of the Home for the Aged.

Public relief grants will be raised to allow for an increase of 600 relief recipients.

A 50 per cent increase which the board sought in rates for temporary boarding care of children is cut to 33 per cent in the Commissioners' budget, welfare officials estimated.

Still $2,000,000 Short

Although the public welfare budget is about five million dollars higher than current appropriations, it is still two million dollars short of funds originally requested.

Slashed from the department's original requests is $1,000,000 for a "psychotic child adjustment center."

Of the 402 new employes sought by the welfare department next year, only 208 were allowed in the official budget. While children's institutions generally obtained stronger staffs, jail and workhouse and reformatory won only enough new employes to permit operation on a 10-hour week, welfare officials said.

For Welfare Work

Funds sought from Congress for the various welfare divisions, contrasted with original welfare department reuests, are:

Workhouse and reformatory, $1,293,000 or $317,000 less than the original request; jail, $358,000 or $79,000 less; receiving home, $130,000 or $31,000 less; Industrial Home School (white), $737,000 or $53,000 less; Industrial Home School (Negro), $176,000 or $40,000 less; National Training School for Girls, $69,000 or $20,000 less; District Training School, $1,587,000 or $76,000 less; Home for the Aged, $1,534,000 or $28,000 less.

The Commissioners also seek $3,778,000 for support of the District's indigent insane at St. Elizabeths, $2,233,000 for its public assistance and children's services division, and $640,000 for the child-care division.

The Commissioners also sought funds for the National Library for the Blind and temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.

Fail Academy Tests

New Orleans.—Representative F. Edward Hebert said recently that not one of 10 recent applicants who had attended Louisiana schools was able to pass the preliminary Congressional examination for appointment to the United States Naval or Military Academies.

Comes the Dawn

London.—British industry now is footing one of its first "peace-in-Europe" bills — something like 25 million dollars for abolishing the blackout. Most of it will be spent on cleaning thousands of acres of glass in plants and factories.

What's Going On And Where

WHATS —

Service Activities

Veterans' Information Center, 14th and Pennsylvania ave. nw., expert advice on GI loans, insurance, job-seeking, personal problems, housing, schooling and surplus property advantages.

Victory canteen for service men and women, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., club opens at 11 a. m.

USO, 1736 G st. nw., YMCA bldg., sightseeing, 1:30 p. m.; bridge instruction, 8 p. m.; art canteen, 8:30 p. m.; lounge and club room open 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.; information service, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Music Canteen, 1330 G st. nw., open 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., dance with service orchestra, 8:30 p. m.

USO, Jewish Community Center, 16th and Q sts. nw., arts and crafts, 8 p. m.; ping-pong tournament, choral group, 8:30 p. m.

USO, 918 10th st. nw., recreation room, showers, information, dark-room facilities, 10 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.; dance, 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

USO, 801 Market sp. nw., (8th and Pennsylvania ave.), sightseeing tour, 2 to 6 p. m., followed by buffet supper; social hour, 9 p. m.

Officers' Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., dinner, 6 to 8 p. m.; informal dancing with hostesses, 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

USO, 17th and K sts. nw., open house, 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.; games in the penthouse; dancing, 9 to 11 p. m.

Public Events

Captured German banners, some dating back to World War I, and original German and Japanese surrender documents on display in exhibition hall of the National Archives.

French paintings and drawings on loan from the French government, last showing in this country, National Gallery of Art, 6th and Constitution ave. nw., 10 to 5 p. m.; general survey tours, 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Rare music publications and works of 1945 Nobel literature winner, Gabriela Mistral, Chilean writer, Library of Congress, 9 to 6 p. m.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, fourth annual exhibition of Washington Artists Guild; etchings and engravings by Carl M. Schultheis, other exhibits open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

SAC Hears Testimony On Annapolis Airport

Baltimore, Jan. 21 (AP).—The State Aviation Commission heard testimony today on a petition by Annapolis Standard Air Service Corp. for a site designation on a Class 1 airport to be located on Riva Road 3¼ miles west of downtown Annapolis.

The petition, which originally asked the commission's approval on a Class 11 field with seaplane facilities on Broad Creek, adjoining the field, was amended to drop the seaplane connection and to request the smaller field at the opening of today's session.

Chairman Buck said the commission would reserve decision on the application pending CAA approval on the site.

TERRY

BIG STOOPER, EVIL SANDYHURST FELLER NO CATCH WHO IS WE... BUT SOON WILL DO! WE MUST MAKE BIG FIVE COLUMN JOB, QUICK TIME...
IF WE TAKE MANY MORE RECON PHOTOS OF THAT COLUMN OF JAPS, WE'LL HAVE TO SELL PRINTS TO THEIR FAMILIES TO MAKE THESE MISSIONS PAY...
IF IT WEREN'T FOR THOSE TWO WHITE WOMEN THEY HOLD AS HOSTAGES WE COULD DROP A FEW FLASH BULBS!
THE YANKEE SCOUT BIRD APPROACHES!.. ...ARE THOSE CHINESE TRYING TO RUN AWAY?
THEY SEEM ONLY TO BE STAMPING AROUND TO KEEP WARM...

JOE PALOOKA

MARY WORTH

SIT DOWN AND HAVE SOME COFFEE WHILE YOU TELL US ALL ABOUT IT!
CAN'T, MRS. WORTH! ALICE GAVE ME A SHOPPING LIST AS LONG AS THE STORK'S LEFT LEG!
WHAT'S ALL THIS GABBLE ABOUT?
HARVEY! JEFF AND ALICE ARE THE PROUD PARENTS OF TWINS!
WELL, WELL! CONGRATULATIONS, JEFF!...
CAREFUL! DON'T BREAK 'EM, MR. DARCY!
WHEN YOU PASS THESE OUT IN PAIRS, IT TAKES A LOT OF 'EM!

MYRTLE

CALL AUNT BESSIE AND TELL HER I'LL BE RIGHT OVER. HER NUMBER IS ON THE PAD.
OK, MOM!
I CALLED THIS NUMBER AND A MAN SAID IT WAS SMIGGLES' GROCERY!
WELL, THAT'S THE NUMBER BESSIE GAVE ME!
I'LL TRY IT AGAIN!
YOU'D BETTER TALK TO HER, MOM. SHE STILL THINKS SHE'S MR. SMIGGLES!

MICKEY FINN

MICKEY—WHO DO YOU THINK I BUNKED INTO DOWN ON THE STREET?
WHO?
CAPTAIN DUNCAN! THE ARMY DOCTOR WHO TOOK THAT JAP BULLET OUT OF YOU—ON OUR SUB!
CAPTAIN DUNCAN? YOU'RE KIDDING!
NO—IT'S A FACT, MICKEY! AND WHERE DO YOU THINK HE'S STATIONED NOW?
WHERE?
RIGHT HERE IN TOWN—OVER AT THE NAVOLA VETERANS' HOSPITAL!
OH, BOY—THAT'S WONDERFUL! NOW I'LL HAVE A CHANCE TO THANK HIM—FOR WHAT HE DID FOR ME!

DIXIE DUGAN

THE "HAL MILLS DIAMONDS" ARE HIDDEN BEHIND ONE OF THE OLD HEAD STONES
O.K. WHICH ONE?
I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY—"TESS" HID THEM
ALL RIGHT, TESS—START SINGING
WHAT DO YOU WANT TO HEAR?
OUT TH' COMEDY, CUTIE!—MY FINGER'S GETTING ITCHY
GOLLY—I DON'T REMEMBER RIGHT OFF WHICH ONE IS IT—THEY ALL LOOK ALIKE TO ME
BOSS—IT'S A FAKE—THEY'RE STALLIN'—PROBABLY GOT A MESS O'COPS TRAILIN' US
YEAH! GUESS I'D BETTER LET THEM HAVE IT

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

AS SOON AS YOU FINISH MAKING THE PRINTS, STEVE, I'LL OFFER TO TAKE THEM INTO TOWN AND MAIL THEM!
AND INVITE ME TO GO ALONG FOR THE RIDE? BLOWTORCH WILL LOVE THAT, VELVET!
DON'T TALK LIKE A JERK, HANDSOME! I'LL START THE CAR AND LEAVE IT AT THE DOOR, WITH THE MOTOR RUNNING, WHILE I COME BACK FOR MY PURSE!
AS I WALK PAST YOU, GRAB THE BAG! THERE'S A GUN IN IT! —CATCH?
THE PLAN HAS MORE HOLES IN IT THAN A HAIRNET—BUT SO WILL I, IF I HANG AROUND HERE!
WELL! AIN'T YA GONNA DO NOTHIN' ABOUT IT?
SURE! I'LL DO PLENTY—WHEN TH' RIGHT TIME COMES, LOVING CUP!

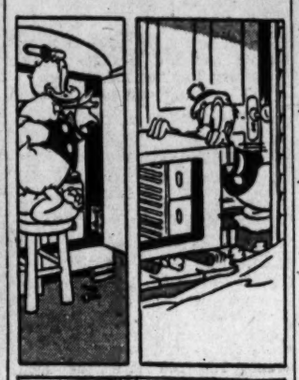
WINNIE WINKLE

YOU MUST CALM DOWN, MR. BIBBS! NO USE GOING TO PIECES BECAUSE YOUR BROTHER-IN-LAW IS STAYING AT YOUR HOUSE.
GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT, WINNIE! HOW ABOUT HAVING DINNER WITH ME THIS EVENING?
DINNER WITH YOU? - ER- NO, THANK YOU, MR. BIBBS - YOU SHOULD REALLY BE GOING HOME-
HOME?
WITH MY BROTHER-IN-LAW ALL OVER THE HOUSE-GASSING ABOUT THE WAR-POLITICS-LABOR--HE KNOWS IT ALL ABOUT EVERY-THING EXCEPTING HOW TO HOLD A JOB!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

IF KING REALLY HAS GONE BERSERK, HE'LL BE A TOUGH CUSTOMER!
ONE OF THESE TEAR GAS BOMBS MAY BE NECESSARY....I'M READY NOW!
OKAY, INDIAN, LEAD THE WAY TO WHERE OUR RENEGADE MOUNTIE IS HIDING OUT!
I'VE FRAMED YOU GOOD WITH MY MURDERS, KING... AND NOW I'VE JUST FIGURED A SLICK WAY TO MAKE SURE YOU CAN'T DEFEND YOURSELF!

DONALD DUCK



Today's Radio Programs

THE WASHINGTON POST
Tuesday, January 23, 1946

TUESDAY — WASHINGTON — E.S.T.

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 6, 7, 8:30. Prelude, 6:05-7. Town Clock (Trafton Robertson) 7:10-9. Wills, 7:45.	News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8:30. Bill Herson, 6:05-9. World Roundup, 8. Weather, 6:30.	Top o' the Morning, 5:32. News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 8:55. Musical Clock, 6:05-9. Paiges, 8:30.	WINX News, 6, 7, 8. Jerry Strong, Wake Up With WINX, 6:05-9:00.	Mike Hunnicutt, 6-9. News, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15. Devotions, 6:45.	Corn Squeezin' Time 5:45-6:45. Godfrey, 7:40. News, 6:45, 7, 7:10, 8.
9 :00 :15 :30 :45	Breakfast Club " " "	Timekeeper; Honeymoon in New York News; Melodies Broadway Melodies	News; Musical Clock Texas Rangers Listen Ladies Music to Remember	News; Music Music in the Air Musical Reveille Traffic Court	Cleanup Quiz Capt. Cash News; Capt. Cash Bing Sings	News; Godfrey Arthur Godfrey " " Home Service Daily
10 :00 :15 :30 :45	My True Story " " "; News Church Hymns Listening Post	Robert St. John Lora Lawton Road of Life Joyce Jordon	News, Billy Repaid Faith in Our Time Musical Comedy Gems Tommy Johnson	News; Music Music Hall " "	Open House " " News; Open House Open House	Valiant Lady Light of the World Evelyn Winters Bachelor's Children
11 :00 :15 :30 :45	Breakfast With Tom Breneman Ruth Crane " "	Fred Waring " " Barry Cameron David Harum	Cecil Brown, News Elsa Maxwell Take It Easy Time Victor Lindlahr	News; Symphony Brahm's Concerto No. 1 (Szell)	Blessed Eventer Prize Show; News Man on the Street Prize Show	Amanda Second Husband A Woman's Life Aunt Jenny
12 :00 :15 :30 :45	News; Evans Ted Malone Glamour Manor "	News; Improvisations Look to This Day Matinee Today " "	News; Wm. Lang Morton Downey Richard Maxwell Round the Town	WINX News Movie Snapshots Luncheon With Frankie Carle	Password Please " " News; Missing Persons Let's Sing	Kate Smith Speaks Big Sister Helen Trent Our Gal Sunday
1 :00 :15 :30 :45	Baukage Talking Constance Benett Tha Music Box (Trafton Robertson)	Nancy Osgood " Carolyn Gilbert Morgan Beatty	News Luncheon With Lopez Easy Rhythms John J. Anthony	News; Music Musical Bouquets Call to Action " "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Life Can Be Beautiful Ma Perkins Young Dr. Malone Road of Life
2 :00 :15 :30 :45	(Ida Clark) News for Schools Bridge and Groom " "	Guiding Light Today's Children Woman in White Masquerade	Cedric Foster, News Let's Waltz Queen for a Day " "	News; Rhythm Spotlight on Rhythm " "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Second Mrs. Burton Perry Mason Rosemary Tena and Tim
3 :00 :15 :30 :45	Mile-o'-Dimes Al Pearce Accent on Music Ladies Be Seated	Woman of America Ma Perkins Pepper Young Right to Happiness	WOL Open House (Russ Hodges and Frank Blair; News, Variety, Sports)	News; Tea for Two Tea for Two " " "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Aunt Mary Dr. Paul News; Evans Janice Grey
4 :00 :15 :30 :45	Jack Barch Show Accent on Music News, Evans Hop Harrigan	Backstage Wife Stella Dallas Lorenzo Jones Young Widow Brown	Erskine Johnson WOL Open House " " "	News; Bandwagon Broadway Bandwagon Jam for Supper " "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	GE House Party " " " ; News Stump Us Club " "
5 :15 :15 :30 :45	Terry & the Pirates Dick Tracy Jack Armstrong Tennessee Jed	When a Girl Marries Portia Faces Life Just Plain Bill Front Page Farrell	News; D.C. Assignment Superman Capt. Midnight Tom Mix	News; Music Hall Music Hall " "	Road of the Day Battle of Crooners News; Theater of the Air	Gateways to Music " " News; City Desk The Fact Finder
6 :00 :15 :30 :45	Evans, Agronsky Kenny Baker; Sports Earl Godwin Singing Sam	News; Leif Eid Musicade ; Bergman Lowell Thomas	News; Music So the Story Goes Johnson Family Russ Hodges	WINX News Bob Wolff, Sports Dinner Date " "	News; Melody Lane Melody Lane Sports Supper Club	Mahoney; Costello Patti Clayton 6:30 Show News; Harsch
7 :00 :15 :30 :45	Headline Edition Raymond Swing Wonder Flame "	Supper Club News His Honor, the Barber " " " "	Fulton Lewis, Jr. Symphonic Swing News; Serenade Inside Sports	News; Music Date with Paul Weston Show Time " "	Romantic Rendezvous Eddie Rogers' Orch. News with Austad Alice Lane	Mommie and the Men Jack Smith American Melody Hour " "
8 :00 :15 :30 :45	Lum 'n' Abner Elmer Davis Alan Young Show " "	Johnny Presents " " A Date With Judy " " "	Music of the Americas Richard Eaton Adventures of the Falcon	News; Waltzes Waltzes Wagner's "Tannhauser"	News; Alice in Wonderland News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe	Big Town " " Theater of Romance " " ; News
9 :00 :15 :30 :45	Guy Lombardo " Doctors Talk Hank D'Amico	Amos 'n' Andy " " " Fibber McGee and Molly	Gabriel Heatter Real Life Stories American Forum Of the Air	News; Symphony McDonald's Songs of Conquest (McDonald)	News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe	Inner Sanctum " " This Is My Best " " " "
10 :00 :15 :30 :45	Concert Time " " Invitation to Listen " "	Bob Hope " " Red Skelton " "	" " " Curtain Calls Mile-o'-Dimes Fashion Show	News; Music by Tony Pastor Moonlight Cocktail " "	News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe News; Super Session Super Session	Bob Crosby Show " " Congress Speaks National Suffrage
11 :00 :15 :30 :45	News; Evans Hour of Dreams " " "	News; Music Richard Harkness Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. " "	Voice of Washington Fulton Lewis, Jr. Moonmist (Smiley) " ; News	News; Post Preview Musical Roundup Music by Albert Sack " "	MacFarlane; News Art Mooney's Orch. Seattle Symphony " "	News; Daly and Howe Arch McDonald's Moonmist Dime Time

W3XO—F. M. 43200 K.C.

7:00 p. m.—Dinner Music
7:15 p. m.— "
7:30 p. m.—Ballad Time
7:45 p. m.— " "
8:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Concert Hall
8:30 p. m.—Wagner's "Tannhauser"
8:45 p. m.— "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:05 p. m.— " "
9:30 p. m.— " "
9:45 p. m.— " "
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Meet Your Favorite
10:30 p. m.—Evening Melodies
10:45 p. m.— " "

CALL TO ACTION

Today's subject—"The Pepper Maternal and Child Welfare Bill." BETTY WASON conducts this round-table discussion of public interest.

1:30 P. M. THIS AFTERNOON
WINX—1340 on your dial

CRANBERRY BOGGS

E-E-EASY, CAP'N GRAMPS!
WELL, WELL ... SAME OLD BURG! PROGRESS PICKLED IN BRINE!!
LEMME AT 'M!
HERE IN THE FABLED LAND OF THE BEAN AND THE COD, TIME HOBBLES ON! HMM! HOW QUAINT!
WHAT A CHARMINGLY BACKWARD COMMUNITY, KANDY!
BOIL ME FER BLUBBER ---NOW WE'RE BACKWARD!
BLAZES! CAP'N JEFF'S GRANDSON AIN'T ANY CHIP OFF THE OL' BOWSPRIT ---NOT IF I REMEMBER CAP'N JEFF!
OH, DRIVER!
TAXI

DOTTY

WHY HORACE, THIS IS TOO SMALL--I WEAR A SIZE 14, AND THIS IS ONLY A 12!
YOU KNOW, DEAR, I WAS AFRAID IT WOULD BE TOO LARGE!
THERE'S MORE WAYS THAN ONE TO SKIN A CAT!!
HAVE A GOOD TIME, DEAR!

PENNY

THEATRE TICKETS FOR ME AUNT ELLEN? SUPER!
YES, PENNY, JUST TO SHOW MY APPRECIATION.
APPRECIATION?...BUT WHAT.....?
TUT TUT, DEAR, YOUR MOTHER TOLD ME ALL ABOUT WHAT YOU DID WHEN YOU HAD THAT FIRE SCARE LAST WEEK.
THE FIRST THING YOU GRABBED FROM YOUR DRESSER WAS MY PICTURE. I'M VERY FLATTERED.
OH...UH.... THAT WELL, YES, I DID.
TWO IN THE ORCHESTRA! HOT DOG, LET'S GO!
I JUST COULDN'T TELL HER THE REASON I GRABBED HER PICTURE WAS THAT THE POEM YOU WROTE TO ME, RONALD, WAS PASTED ON BACK OF IT.

SUPERMAN

IT'S UNFAIR, WHITE! THAT WAS MY STORY TO BEGIN WITH, AND YOU HAD TO SEND CLARK OUT ON IT!
LISTEN, LOIS! I'M BOSS HERE AND I'LL RUN THE PAPER AS I SEE FIT!
BELIEVE ME, IF THERE WERE ANOTHER HALF WAY DECENT PAPER IN THIS TOWN, I'D QUIT RIGHT NOW!
BUT THERE ISN'T—SO YOU'LL JUST HAVE TO TAKE ORDERS!
MEANWHILE...
WITH A PAPER OF OUR OWN, WE CAN NEUTRALIZE THE PLANET'S ATTACKS ON OUR ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY WITH THAT ENTERPRISING GIRL REPORTER AS OUR EDITOR. GET ME LOIS LANE ON THE PHONE, POLY!

NAPOLEON

Strikes Hurt World, Taylor Tells Bankers

By S. Oliver Goodman
Post Financial Editor

World reconstruction is being delayed by labor disputes in this country, Wayne Chatfield Taylor, president of the Export-Import Bank, pointed out last night.

Mr. Taylor

He told more than 235 bankers and their guests attending the midwinter meeting of the District Bankers Association in the Mayflower Hotel that "American production is the most important single factor in the peace and well-being of the world today."

Failure to adjust the disputes which stop production in this country, he added, means that "we are not only letting our own countrymen down, but we are contributing to endless hours of misery throughout the world."

Pointing out that we had strikes after the previous World War, he commented: "I wonder if we want to go through all those same stupidities again—we might point out to ourselves that after the last war our insistence on concentrating on our minor domestic controversies . . . contributed largely to losing the world leadership which we had so clearly earned."

He also traced the organization of the Export-Import Bank and emphasized that the bank makes only loans which offer reasonable assurance of repayment. The activities of the bank are confined, he said, to dealing with certain types of international risks which private banks are not in a position to assume without Government assistance.

Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin of Baltimore spoke briefly on the Mount Rushmore Memorial as the "Shrine of Democracy."

Resolutions of appreciation were voted to Sidney F. Taliaferro, past president of the bankers' association, for his services as presiding officer at the weekly luncheons, and to George H. Keesee, cashier and secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, who retired at the start of this year.

Appointment of Robert H. Lacey, cashier of the Columbia National Bank, as general convention chairman for the 1946 conclave, was announced.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

C. W. Adams Joins Coca Cola

Charles W. Adams, assistant to the national director of the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, has resigned to accept an executive position with the Coca Cola Co., it was announced yesterday. Mr. Adams has been with the Treasury since 1935 and with the War Finance Division since February, 1941, during which period he has been in charge of personnel, budget, accounts and technical administrative problems. In the summer of 1945 he represented the Treasury in Paris at the request of the French Government to assist in the establishment of an exhibition of wartime methods of finance.

New Ad Agency Formed

Formation of the national advertising agency of John R. Wheeler Co., with offices at 1307 H st. nw., was announced yesterday. President John R. Wheeler said the agency will have branches in Chicago and Pittsburgh. He is the son of the late Charles V. Wheeler, who formerly owned and operated the Washington Steel & Ordnance Co.

Earnings Rise Sharply

Net earnings of Lincoln Service Corp, Washington industrial banking firm, for 1945 were equal to $4.23 a share on common stock vs. $2.60 for 1944, President Charles Delmar reported yesterday. He added that loans last year totaled $5,144,543, the largest in the company's history and a gain of 6.98 per cent over the previous year.

Notes Off the Cuff

A. P. Bondurant, resident of Washington for many years and recently released from the Army as a lieutenant colonel, has been appointed a vice president and advertising director of Glenmore Distilleries Co., Inc., of Louisville, Ky.

William H. Hanna of Washington has been appointed special representative of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., to handle lamp sales to the Government.

Earnings Statements

Gar Wood Industries reports net profit for the year ended October 31 of $548,963 equal to 55 cents a common share against $1,004,476 or $1 a share in 1944.

Mueller Brass Co. reports net profit for year ended November 30 of $924,685 equal to $3.48 a share compared with $1,025,394 or $3.86 a share in 1944.

Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co. discloses net income for year ended September 30 of $1,271,664, equal to $2.61 a share on 462,770 common outstanding. This compared with $2,892,715, or $6.39 a share on 442,770 common outstanding in 1944.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended November 30 (in Canadian currency) net profit of $3,538,783, equal to $4.71 a common share. This compared with $1,942,659, or $2.50 a share, in 1944.

Public Service Corp. of New Jersey and subsidiaries in a preliminary report for 1945 shows net income of $15,995,081, equal to $1.11 a common share compared with $15,690,658 or $1.06 a share for 1944.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 1,680,000 shares; previous day, 1,680,000; week ago, 2,739,000; year ago, 1,367,370; two years ago, 690,200.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Jan. 21.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ges.
30 inds.	197.40	198.03	195.82	196.63	—3.58
20 rails	65.33	65.78	64.78	65.48	—0.80
15 utils.	39.99	40.11	39.40	39.80	—0.67
65 stks.	74.35	74.66	73.61	74.18	—1.21

Transactions in stocks used to averages today: Industrials, 1,000,000; railroads, 92,850; utilities, 96,900; 65 stocks, 298,730.

	Sales.	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	1	93	93	93	+1
ACF-Brill Mot	2	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Acme Sti	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Adams Exp	17	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult	5	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
Admiral Corp	9	18½	18½	18¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction	9	55¾	53¾	53¾	—1⅛
Alaska Juneau	34	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	200	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	29	59¾	58¼	59½	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	4	77	77	77	—2
Alleg Lud Stl	34	41½	40½	41½	—2¼
Allen Industries	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye	13	200¼	198	198	—6
Allied Kid	1	24¼	23	23	—1⅝
Allied Mills	10	36	35⅝	36	— ⅛
Allied Strs	30	50½	49⅛	50⅛	—1⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	23	57	55	57	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem	1	32	32	32	—1
Amal Leather	13	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet	1	148	148	148	—1
Am Ag Ch Del	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Am Airlines	6	79¾	79	79⅛	—2⅞
Am Bank Note	2	38½	38½	38½	—1½
Am Bosch	4	26¾	26¼	26¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	9	52¾	50	52¾	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	66	14¾	14	14¾	— ⅛
Am Can	7	100¾	100	100	—1¾
Am Car & Fdy	7	66	65½	66	— ⅛
Am Car & F pf	1	126½	126½	126½	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cable	6	39	38½	38½	—1
Am Chicle	2	148	143	143	—5
Am Colortype	4	28	28	28	— ¾
Am Crystal Sug	12	27¾	26½	27	— ⅛
Am Distill	11	51½	51	51¼	— ⅛
AmEncaus Tiling	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Export L	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	58	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
Am&FP $7 pf	7	118½	118	118	—1½
Am & F P 2 pf	2	35½	35	35½	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS	1	52¾	52½	52½	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	20	11½	11	11⅜	— ⅛
Am H & L pf	2	60	60	60	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Am Ice pf	1	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
AmInternational	5	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	51	41½	40½	41¼	— ⅛
Am Locomot pf	3	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy	28	38¼	37¾	38	— ⅛
Am M & Met	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Am Metal	4	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	185	17⅞	16¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	15	105	103½	104¼	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	5	96	95	95	— ⅛
Am R & S	113	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am R & S St pf	74	29½	28¼	29½	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill	84	29¾	28¼	29¼	— ⅛
Am Seating	2	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Am Ship Bldg	2	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R	14	67½	66	66½	— ⅛
Am Snuff	2	49½	48½	49	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	30	42¾	41¾	42¾	— ⅛
Am Stores	4	32	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Am Stove	6	31½	31	31	—2
Am Sugar Ref	18	53⅝	52½	53⅜	— ⅛
Am Sumat Tob	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	21	190	189¼	190	—1½
Am Tobacco	8	89¾	89¾	89¾	—1¼
Am Type Fdrs	13	28¾	27¾	28	— ⅛
Am Tob B	8	92	91	91½	— ⅛
Am Viscose	6	67	66½	66¾	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	36	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Am Woolen	9	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf	5	144	142	144	— ⅛
Am Zinc L&S	40	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop	86	46¼	44⅝	46	—1
Anacon W & C	1	55	55	55	—2
Anchor Hock Gl	1	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
Anderson Clayt	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
Andes Copper	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
A P W Prod	1	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M	2	29½	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Armour & Co	99	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork	4	59½	58⅝	58⅝	—1⅛
Arnold Const	2	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
Artloom Corp	4	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods	2	45	45	45	—1
Atch T & S F	15	107½	106½	107¼	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf	119	119	119	119	—1
Atl Coast Line	9	78½	78	78½	— ⅛
Atl Refining	14	38¼	37½	37¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	19	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf	1	56	56	56	— ⅛
Atlas Tack	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	1	119	118	118	— ⅛
Autocar Co	4	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	228	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loco	70	35½	34	35½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	99	28½	27¾	28¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	23	43¾	42½	43½	—1½
Barber Asph	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Barker Bros	1	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
Barker pf	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	24	23½	22¾	23	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks	22	22	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	—2¼
Beatrice Cream	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	—2¼
Beech Aire	21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Beech-Nut Pack	2	134	134	134	+ ¼
Belding-Hem	4	21½	21	21	— ⅛
Bell Aire	22	31	29¾	31	— ⅛
Bell & Howell	10	30	29¼	29½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat	10	53	52	53	— ⅛
Benef Ind Loan	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Best & Co	5	37	36	36¼	— ⅛
Best Foods	10	26¾	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel	49	99¾	96¾	98¾	—2⅛
Beth Steel pf	1	134	134	134	—1
Bigelow-Sanf	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Black & Decker	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox	85	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane	27	30¾	29¾	29¾	—1
Bond Strs	12	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Bond Strs pf	2	187	186½	186½	—2½
Borden Co	9	49¼	49	49¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	13	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
Bower Roll Bear	2	58	58	58	— ⅛
Bruff Airw	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Brewing Co Am	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Bridgeport Brass	21	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg	23	49¼	48	49¼	—1½
Bristol-Myers	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
Bkiyn Un Gas	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Brunswick-Balke	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	14	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	66	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	5	77	77	77	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	27	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
Bullard Co	4	40	40	40	— ⅛
Bulova Watch	10	40½	40¼	40½	— ⅛
Burling Mills	11	42½	42	42½	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach	51	18½	18	18¼	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	6	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros	9	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
Butte Copper&Zinc	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Byers (AM)	31	29	27¾	29	— ⅛
Byron Jackson	2	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Calif Packing	4	44	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
Calihan Stl Lead	62	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Calumet & Hec	98	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wyant	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale	10	47½	47	47½	— ⅛
Can Dry pf	1	125½	125½	125½	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	171	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Cannon Mills	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	—1½
Capital Adm A	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Carpenter Steel	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
Carrier Corp	39	31½	30¾	31¼	— ⅛
CarrierCorp pf	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Case J I Co	1	91	91	91	— ⅛
Case J I Co pf	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor	6	75	74	74½	— ⅛
Celanese Corp	13	63¾	63	63	—1½
Celotex Corp	5	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Celotex Corp pf	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre	10	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	11	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Cen Hud G&E	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Cent Ill P S N Y	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
CentVioleta Sug	2	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas	8	49½	47¼	47¼	—2¼
Certain-teed Pro	34	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
Chain Belt	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F	3	47	47	47	—1
Che & Ohio	27	58¾	58	58¼	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	25	15	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A	17	23¾	22	23¾	— ⅛
Chi Gikens Pu	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Chi M Stp&Pac	87	33½	32¾	33½	— ⅛
Chi M Stp&P pf	40	78	76½	77¾	—1¼
Chi Mail Ord	22	40¼	39¾	40	— ⅛
Chi & NW	8	72	71¼	71¾	—1¼
Chi Pneu Tool	14	34½	34¼	34½	—1⅛
ChickashaCotOil	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Childs Co	12	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	39	133½	130¼	132½	—3½
C I T Finan	24	55½	53¾	53¾	—1⅛
City Ice&Fuel	7	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
City Stores	6	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Clark Equip	4	68	66	66	—1½
Clev Graph Br	1	59	59	59	—2½
Clev & Pitt	38	40¾	39¾	40¾	— ⅛
Climax Molyb	111	39	38¾	39	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody	3	56½	56	56	—2
Cluett Peabody	1	180	180	180	— ⅛
Col-Palm-P	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	4	52	51	51½	— ⅛
Colum Br'cast A	1	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Colum G & E	421	12¾	11¾	12¾	— ⅛
Colum $5 pf	4	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
Colum Pict	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Comi Credit	11	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Comi Solvents	26	23½	23	23¾	— ⅛
Com'with Edis	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Com'w & Sou	527	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
Com'w & Sou pf	9	124¾	123	124	—2¼
Conde Nast	2	51	50½	50½	—2¼
Congol-Nairn	4	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar	1	45½	45½	45½	—1
Cons Coppermn	48	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Cons Edison	43	35	34	34	—1⅛
Cons Edison pf	3	109	109	109	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	6	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	5	44¾	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Con R R Cub pf	9	42¾	41½	42¼	—1⅛
Cons Vultee	27	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Container Corp	10	40	39½	39½	—1
Cont Can	34	34	34	34	—1⅛
Cont Can pf	19	45	44½	44¾	—1¼
Cont Diam Fib	14	16¾	15	15¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins	61	60¼	61	61	—1
Cont Motors	112	21	20	20½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del	34	38¾	37¾	37¾	—1¼
Cont Steel	2	41	40	40	—2¼
Cooper-Bess	6	28½	27	27½	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl	12	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
Corn Products	16	65¼	64¾	65	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	16	26¼	25¾	26	—1⅛
Corning Glass	6	37½	36¾	37¼	— ⅛
Coty Inc	9	11	11	11	— ⅛
Coty Internat	21	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
Crane Co	26	40	38¼	39¼	—1⅛
Cream of Wh	2	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S	4	58¼	57¾	57¾	—2⅛
CrownZellerbach	7	30	29½	29¾	— ⅛
Crown Zeller pf	1	120	120	120	—1
Crucible Steel	19	47¼	46¼	46¾	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSugar	18	27	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	8	45½	44¾	45¼	—2
Cuneo Press	4	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishg	32	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf	5	72½	72	72½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright	214	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A	12	28¾	27¾	28	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Davison Chem	7	25⅝	25	25	—1
Decca Records	2	54½	54	54	—1⅝
Deere & Co	27	43¾	44¾	45	— ⅛
Deisel-Wem-Gill	2	42	42	42	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	6	47¼	46¾	46¾	—1⅛
DelLack & West	44	15¼	14¾	15⅛	— ⅛
Detroit Edison	49	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Devoe & Ray A	13	32¾	31¾	32¾	— ⅛
Diamond Match	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Diam T Motor	5	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	11	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
Dixie Cup	1	44	44	44	—1½
Doehler-Jarvis	8	27½	26¾	27	— ⅛
Dome Mines	6	26¾	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft	4	91½	90½	90½	—1½
Dow Chem	11	163½	163½	163½	—3½
Dresser Ind	31	31	30¼	30¼	—1⅛
Dresser Ind pf	1	113	113	113	— ⅛
Dunhill Intl	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Duplan Corp	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
du Pont de N	4	186½	185½	185¾	—3¼
Eagle-Pich	17	23¼	22¾	23	—1
Eastern Air L	12	108	103	108¾	+ ¾
Eastman Kodak	2	236	236	236	—2
Edis Bros Strc	1	57	57	57	— ⅛
Ekco Prod	8	36	36	36	— ⅛
Elastic Stop N	7	12	11½	12	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite	10	32	31½	32	—1
Elec Boat	39	21¼	19½	20¾	—1¼
El & Mus Ind	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	104	21¼	20¼	20¾	—1¼
El Pow&Lt $6pf	1	142	142	142	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt$7 pf	6	152	150	150	—3½
El Storage Bat	4	55	55	55	— ⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	3	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
Emerson El M	12	27¾	26¾	27¼	— ⅛
Emer Rad & Ph	8	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Eng Pub Serv	16	35¾	35¼	35¾	—1⅛
Equit Off Bldg	26	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Erie RR	157	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A	1	91	91	91	—1
Eureka Williams	12	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Evans Products	13	27	26	26¾	—1
Ex-Cell-O	4	59¾	58½	59¾	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse	4	69½	69	69½	+ ¼
Falardo Sugar	9	34¾	33¾	34	—1
Farns Tel & R	15	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt	4	47	47	47	—1¾
Fed Mogul	6	30½	29	30¼	—1⅛
Fed Mot Truck	16	16¼	15¾	16¼	— ⅛
Federal D Strs	8	62	60¾	60¾	—1⅞
Ferro Enam	8	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	—1⅝
Firestone T&R	6	74¾	74	74	— ⅛
First Nat Strs	6	56¾	56	56	— ⅛
Flintkote	13	37½	36¾	36½	— ⅛
Florence Stove	1	50	50	50	— ⅛
Florida Pow	34	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	15	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs	4	41	40¾	41	— ⅛
Food Machinery	5	75½	74½	74½	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	5	45	44	45	—1
Francisco Sugar	14	33¼	32¼	33¼	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph	8	37¾	36¾	37¼	— ⅛
Freuhauf Tra	15	42¾	40¾	41½	—1⅛
Gabriel Co	110	12	11½	12	— ⅛
Gair (Robert)	36	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) pf	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gamewell Co	1	23	23	23	—1¼
Gardner-Denver	5	25¾	24¾	25½	—1¼
Gar Wood Ind	28	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Gar Wood In pf	1	60	59	59	— ⅛
Gen Am Invest	32	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans	6	65½	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Gen Baking	14	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Gen Cigar	2	34¼	33¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	75	48½	47¾	47¾	—1¼
Gen Foods	9	41¼	40¾	41¼	— ⅛
Gen Mills	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Gen Mills 5% pf	1	122	122	122	— ⅛
Gen Motors	101	74¾	74	74¾	—2⅛
Gen Out Advt	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	1	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal	5	44½	42½	43	—1
Gen Ry Cen A pf	2	110½	106½	107¾	— ⅛
Gen Shoe	6	33¾	33	33½	— ⅛
Gen Refract	1	32	31	32	— ⅛
Gen Shoe	6	33¾	33	33½	— ⅛
Gen Tel	2	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	43¾	40	40	—1¼
Gen T & Rub	8	43	41½	41½	—1⅝
Gillette Saf R	24	26¼	25½	25¾	—2
Gimbel Bros	6	58	57¼	57½	—2½
Gimbel Bros pf	1	104¾	104½	104¾	— ⅛
Glidden Co	15	44	43¾	44	— ⅛
Gobel Brew	8	6¾	6	6	— ⅛
Goodall-Sanf	8	37½	37	37½	—1½
Goodrich B F	9	74	73½	73½	—1
Goodrich (B F) pf	1	104	104	104	—1½
Goodyear T & R	31	67¼	66¼	66¼	—1⅛
Goodyr T&R pf	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery	6	37½	36	37½	+ ¼
Gra-Paige Mot	407	4¼	3¾	4	— ⅛
Granby C Min	49	12	11¾	12	— ⅛
Granite City Stl	27	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Grant (W T)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Gt N Ry Ore ctf	9	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Gt North Ry pf	32	60	58¾	59¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug	7	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Green (H L)	1	84	84	84	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp	30	33¼	32¾	32¾	—1⅛
Grum Aire En	22	47½	47	47½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh	16	27	26¼	26¾	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	55	61	61	61½	— ⅛
Hall (W F) Pr	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Hamil Watch	3	25	25	25	— ⅛
Harb-Walker	9	26¾	26	26¼	—1
Hart Sch & M	1	42¾	42¾	42